

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1273.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of APRIL next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following departments.

Examiners.

ARTS.

	President Examiner.
One in Mathematics and Physic	T. D. Burcham, Esq. M.A.
Two in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy	Prof. Headingley, M.A.
Two in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy	D. J. Jervard, Esq. B.A.
Two in Chemistry	W. Alford, M.A.
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One in the French Language	C. J. Dibdin, Esq.
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Two in the Greek Text	Rev. W. Drake, M.A.
Old Testament, and the New Testament, and Scripture History	Rev. Prof. Gotch, M.A.

MEDICINE.

One in the Practice of Medicine	Alex. Tweedie, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.
One in Anatomy	Joseph Hodgson, Esq. F.R.S.
One in Physiolog and Comparative Anatomy	Prof. Sharp, M.D. F.R.S.
One in Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children	Prof. Carpenter, M.D. F.R.S.
One in Materials Medicine and Pharmacy	Edward Rigby, Esq. M.D.
The present Examiners are eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.	John Pereira, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.
Candidates must announce their names to the Registrar on or before the 13th of April.	
Somerset House, March 10th, 1852.	By order of the Senate. R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor STEPHEN will deliver his INTRODUCTORY LECTURE ON ENGLISH LAW on Wednesday, the 24th of March, 1852. Any Gentleman will be admitted on presenting his card. March 17, 1852.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

WALTER M. ADAMS and Mr. WADDELL, Masters of University College, will, on the 20th of April, OPEN GLASS CASES for the purpose of reading the subjects required for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London.

The examination will be held in the evening, by permission of the Council, in two Universities, and is also associated with the Modern Languages.—Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address to the Rev. R. Midwinter, Harrow-on-the-Hill; or to Dr. Daniel, M.D., No. 11, Clarence-street, Piccadilly.

University College, London.

February, 1852.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, 18, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI.—LECTURES on the EXHIBITION.—The FORTIETH LECTURE of the Course, 'On Gem and Precious Stones,' will be delivered by JAMES TENNANT, F.G.S. &c. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24th, at 8 o'clock.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—PRIVILEGED TICKETS.—The Exhibitions will take place on the Second Saturday in May, June, July, and August, 1852.

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JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec. of the Royal Academy will receive Works sent for exhibition; but no Works will be held accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of the picture which may be forwarded by carriers.

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W. J. ROPER, Assistant Secretary.

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The instruction to be given, as defined by the Scheme will be in the Greek, Latin and French Languages, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Literature. A Course of Moral and Profane History, Geography, Reading and Writing, and also such other languages, arts and sciences as to the Trustees may from time to time seem expedient.

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A provision is made by the endowment for the payment of an Unremitted Master, who, with Usher, who is required, are to be appointed by the Trustees.

Copies of the Scheme may be obtained from Messrs. Crook & Wooley, Loughborough, or from Mr. J. P. Farrow, 23, Great Marlborough-street, and letters containing applications and testimonials are to be sent in on or before April 24th, addressed to "The Trustees of Burton's Charity, to the care of Messrs. Crook & Wooley, Loughborough."

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

## REVIEWS

*Life of Lord Jeffrey. With a Selection from his Correspondence.* By Lord Cockburn. 2 vols. Edinburgh, Black.

We confess our expectations on taking up these volumes were very high,—and they have not been disappointed. The book contains a variety of excellent matter,—and the letters of Lord Jeffrey will heighten the respect that attaches to his name. It is only in these that his fine nature can now be thoroughly understood,—and we predict for his Correspondence a wide and enduring popularity.—The first of the volumes contains his biography by Lord Cockburn, written with graceful ease and in a manly style. The second comprises two hundred and eleven letters, such as are rarely met with.

Francis Jeffrey was born in Edinburgh, on the 23rd of October 1773. His father was one of the Depute-Clerks,—a respectable, but not a high situation. His mother was a Miss Louden. His first master was Mr. Fraser, who from three successive classes, of four years each, had the fortune to turn out Walter Scott, Jeffrey, and Brougham. In his boyhood, Jeffrey displayed a remarkable propensity to reading,—and the registry of the books which he read through attests more activity and industry than are found commonly even with first-form boys. He completed his studies at Glasgow and Oxford,—and even in that period of his life displayed all the leading qualities that afterwards made him eminent. He was from the first a pupil of the Scotch school of Philosophy. The literary fame of Hume, Smith, and Robertson, the honours paid to brilliant College Professors, stimulated his nature,—which was ardent and aspiring, and strengthened by that organization of body which gives mental nerve and elasticity. His mind was not naturally grand or commanding,—but it was exquisitely endowed with many qualities not often found together. His intellect was at once versatile and clear, with a happy blending of fancy and judgment,—and he had the ready command of all his powers. Highly estimating his varied talents, we yet do not think—as some of his friends do—that he could have been a profound original thinker, like Hume or Smith, even if he had concentrated his intellect. For purely scientific subjects, his mind wanted the strenuous faculty of severe abstraction; it was on topics requiring ready perception and judicious taste rather than deeply originary capacity that his intellect found its elements genially expand. The vivacity of spirit which gives such charm to his correspondence, and shed such grace on his manners, would have been an impediment to the toil required for works like 'The Wealth of Nations' or 'The Spirit of Laws.' Lord Cockburn says:—

"He was not so much distinguished by the predominance of any one great quality, as by the union of several of the finest. Rapidity of intellect, instead of misleading, as it often does, was combined in him with great soundness; and a high condition of the reasoning powers with an active and delightful fancy. Though not what is termed learned, his knowledge was various; and on literature, politics, and the philosophy of life, it was deep. A taste exquisitely delicate and largely exercised, was one of the great sources of his enjoyment, and of his unmatched critical skill. But the peculiar charm of his character lay in the junction of intellectual power with moral worth. His honour was superior to every temptation by which the world could assail it. The pleasures of the heart were necessary for his existence, and were preferred by him to every other gratification, except the pleasures of conscience. Passing much of his time in literary and political contention, he was never once chilled by an unkind feeling, even towards

those he was trying to overcome. An habitual gaiety never allowed its thoughtlessness, nor an habitual prudence its caution, to interfere with any claim of charity or duty. Nor was this merely the passive amiableness of a gentle disposition. It was the positive humanity of a resolute man, glowing in the conflicts of the world."

This is very high praise,—and after having read Jeffrey's Life and Letters, we can cordially attest that it is deserved. The generous humanity, the genial good will, the ever-recurring play of the noblest affections of the heart endear to us the writer of these letters, and claim the sympathies of all who are alive to what is beautiful in human nature. But we cannot accept without qualification the following paragraph from Lord Cockburn.—

"He prepared himself for what he did by judicious early industry. He then chose the most difficult spheres in which talent can be exerted, and excelled in them all; rising from obscurity and dependence to affluence and renown. His splendour as an advocate was exceeded by his eminence as a judge. He was the founder of a new system of criticism, and this a higher one than had ever existed. As an editor, and as a writer, he did as much to improve his country and the world, as can almost ever be done, by discussion, by a single man. He was the last of four pre-eminent Scotchmen, who, living in their own country, raised its character and extended its reputation, during the period of his career. The other three were Dugald Stewart, Walter Scott, and Thomas Chalmers; each of whom, in literature, philosophy, or policy, caused great changes; and each left upon his age the impression of the mind that produced them. Jeffrey, though surpassed in genius certainly by Scott, and perhaps by Chalmers, was inferior to none of them in public usefulness, or in the beauty of the means by which he achieved it, or in its probable duration. The elevation of the public mind was his peculiar glory. In one respect alone he was unfortunate. The assaults which he led against error, were efforts in which the value of his personal services can never be duly seen. His position required him to dissipate, in detached and nameless exertions, as much philosophy and beautiful composition as would have sustained avowed and important original works. He has raised a great monument, but it is one on which his own name is too faintly engraved."

Lord Cockburn has here applied too much of what the French call "*couleur locale*." He has expressed the feeling at Edinburgh about Lord Jeffrey as a literary character,—identifying him with all the brilliancy of the famous Blue and Yellow Review. South of the Tweed, we do not place the name of Jeffrey—brilliant and honoured though it be—in a line with those of Scott and Chalmers. Both the latter had not only powerful originality,—but, had they followed political or legal life, like Jeffrey, they would have been more dominant over others than one of Jeffrey's organization could be. When we think of the labours of Chalmers as a parish priest, with his direct personal influence as a social spirit on his age, and the enormous extent of his literary toil,—it looks like want of judgment to challenge comparison between such men. Scotchmen have been too prone to take Lord Jeffrey as the *Edinburgh Review* personified, and to associate with his reputation all the wit of Sydney Smith, the brilliancy of Macaulay, the depth of Mackintosh, the learning of Hallam and Allen, with the science of Hamilton and others. Lord Byron's invective in verse against Jeffrey, and the quarrel of the latter with Moore, combined with some other matters to identify Jeffrey with the Review so much that his literary fame was exaggerated. In his collected papers we have seen some of his best writings,—and we cannot think that in literature, had he applied himself to original works, he could ever have graduated with either Hallam or Macaulay. Compare with the best of Jeffrey's Essays the analysis of

the Baconian Philosophy by Hallam, or the observations on Shakspeare from the same writer in the 'Introduction to Modern Literature,'—and the difference, not only in the compass, but in the originality of the two minds will be obvious. Even as a mere stylist (apart from thinking), Jeffrey had not the distinctive originality visible in the compositions of Sydney Smith or of Macaulay. His style was modelled on that of the orthodox English Essay,—aiming always at the correct, often attaining the graceful, but never attempting the great. Two of the best and most carefully finished Essays from his pen are, his celebrated Review of 'Scott's Life of Swift,' and his able Essay on Irish History, in his Review of O'Driscoll. These are very good examples of smooth and carefully finished composition; but their merit as specimens of literary style is inferior to that of Lord Dudley's Essay on Horne Tooke, and to that of other papers in the *Quarterly*.—Lord Cockburn calls Jeffrey in the first line of his work "the greatest of British critics." Here again we perceive something of Scotch partiality for a celebrated Scotchman. We cannot admit that it follows that the most famous of reviewers must necessarily have been the greatest of critics. The most important and difficult department of literary criticism is that of the higher poetry. Now, taking the criticism of Jeffrey on the great poets of the generation past away, would any jury of scholars taken from English, Scotch, or German Universities accept it as true and profound appreciation of original poetical genius? Compare the enthusiastic admiration which he expressed for Crabbe with his critical effusions on Byron and Wordsworth,—and the defects of his criticism where appreciation of the purely ideal is required becomes palpable. It is very significant of his critical system of poetical appreciation that in his list of two hundred articles contributed to the journal of which he was the editor, he himself gave no critical recognition of so remarkable and original a genius as Shelley. His overrating Crabbe in the age that produced Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley, seems to us to indicate an aesthetical deficiency similar to that of one who in the Fine Arts would place Teniers over Leonardo or Raffaelle, or prefer the graceful and light music of a popular opera to the sublime and almost seraphic utterances of Mozart or Beethoven. When we contrast what Jeffrey has written on Shakspeare with the originality and critical subtlety of Coleridge and Hazlitt on the same theme, we must decline to indorse Lord Cockburn's assertion that Jeffrey was "the greatest of British critics." Though we are very sensible of the defects in Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,'—we think that the veteran author exhibited more power, force, and originality of thought in that work (executed after his seventieth year) than we can observe in Lord Jeffrey's 'Collected Essays.' Nor do any of these latter equal as pieces of critical composition the 'Preface to Shakspeare.'—After the last great work of Mr. Hallam's pen, we cannot think it right to claim the first place amongst "British critics" for Jeffrey.

What then was Jeffrey's *forte*?—and what the cause of his great reputation? These are questions which the present work will enable us to answer. With a strong bent towards literary life, it happened to him to be placed in early years in the management of a journal destined to win world-wide notoriety and exercise vast influence on public opinion. The design of the *Edinburgh Review* belonged to Sydney Smith, who was its founder, but Jeffrey was the editor who ruled over it in its palmiest days. From causes known to all our

readers, the post became a famous one. His own racy and vivacious pen won for Jeffrey literary reputation, while a blaze of reflected light from the brilliant band amongst whom he at least was one of the foremost cast additional lustre upon his name. He had all the qualities required for his part,—what Bentham would have called "the appropriate official aptitude" necessary for such a position. Quick and apprehensive beyond most men, with singular versatility of intellect, he was qualified to deal with a variety of topics. To apply an ethical standard to public measures, to refer more decidedly to utility, and to seek to elevate opinion, were main objects followed with more or less success in the Review. Such criticism had been before applied to Letters,—but it was desultory and unsystematic, and the great merit of the *Edinburgh Review* was, its long sustained ability, its elevated purpose, and its varied literary power. It was at that time useful and interesting beyond any precedent amongst Reviews. As there have been some errors circulated about the actual circumstances of the launch of the Review, we extract the following passage from Lord Cockburn's account.

"The merit of having first suggested the work is undoubtedly due to Mr. Smith. He himself claims it, and to those acquainted with his character this is sufficient. But Jeffrey admits it. His 'Contributions' are dedicated to Mr. Smith, expressly as 'The Original Projector of the Edinburgh Review.' And no other person has ever come forward to dispute the fact. Whatever credit, therefore, attaches to the first announced idea of the undertaking, it belongs to Mr. Smith. But his statement might make it appear that the resolution to begin it was sudden and accidental, and as if it had occurred and been acted upon at once at that casual meeting. But probably all that is meant is, that it was then that the matter was brought to a practical conclusion. Because it is difficult to believe that such an undertaking could have been determined upon, on the suggestion of a moment, and without previous calculation and arrangement. Accordingly, Jeffrey never ascribed more to this meeting than that it was there that they had their 'first serious consultations about it.' It happened to be a tempestuous evening, and I have heard him say that they had some merriment at the greater storm they were about to raise. There were circumstances that tended so directly towards the production of some such work, that it seems now as if its appearance, in Edinburgh, and about this time, might almost have been foreseen. Of these it is sufficient to mention the irrepressible passion for discussion which succeeded the fall of old systems on the French Revolution; the strong feeling of resentment at our own party intolerance; the obviousness that it was only through the press that this intolerance could be abated, or our policy reformed; the dotage of all the existing journals; and the presence, in this place, of the able young men who have been mentioned, most of them in close alliance, and to whom concealed authorship was an irresistible vent. The most important of these were Jeffrey, Smith, Brougham and Horner. Very few of them contemplated letters or politics as the business of their lives, but they were all eager for distinction, and for the dissemination of what they, in their various walks, thought important truth; and they were then all masters of their own time.\*\*"

The note to the above passage regarding the ages of the Reviewers dispels a great deal of erroneous supposition about their extreme youth. The diaries of Walter Scott and Horner have already placed us behind the scenes to such an extent that we will not extract any part of Lord Cockburn's lively description of the success of the Review. To Jeffrey its effect was of vast importance,—as we can well ima-

gine from the picture thus drawn of him by his biographer at the time of his marriage.—

"The marriage took place on the 1st November 1801. It had all the recommendations of poverty. His father, who was in humble circumstances, assisted them a very little; but Miss Wilson had no fortune, and Jeffrey had told his brother, only six months before, that 'my profession has never yet brought me 100L a-year.' Yet have I determined to venture upon this new state. It shows a reliance on Providence scarcely to be equalled in this degenerate age, and indicates such resolutions of economy as would terrify any less magnanimous adventurer. His brother having asked him to describe his wife; he did so, as I think, who came to know her well, with great accuracy. 'You ask me to describe my Catherine to you; but I have no talent for description, and put but little faith in full drawn characters; besides, the original is now so much a part of myself, that it would not be decent to enlarge very much, either upon her excellencies or her imperfections. It is proper, however, to tell you, in sober earnest, that she is not a showy or remarkable girl, either in person or character. She has good sense, good manners, good temper, and good hands, and above all, I am perfectly sure, that she has a good heart, and that it is mine without reluctance or division.' She soon secured the respect and esteem of all his friends, and made her house, and its society, very agreeable. Their first home was in Buccleuch Place, one of the new parts of the old town; not in either the eighth or the ninth storeys, neither of which ever existed, but in the third storey, of what is now No. 18 of the street. His domestic arrangements were set about with that honourable economy which always enabled him to practise great generosity. There is a sheet of paper containing an inventory, in his own writing, of every article of furniture that he went the length of getting, with the prices. His own study was only made comfortable at the cost of 7L 18s.; the banqueting hall rose to 13L 8s., and the drawing-room actually amounted to 22L 19s."

Great as was Jeffrey's after success at the bar, for several years he made very little way. After having been nine years in practice, his professional income in 1804 was only 240L. He had to bear the loss of his first wife and his infant son,—and the depression of his feelings thereupon is described with the most genuine pathos. His despondency lasted for a considerable time, and was so great, that at the period of his intended duel with Moore at Chalk Farm he gave Horner the impression that he was weary of existence. Our readers will peruse with deep interest the following tribute to the personal qualities of the brilliant poet lately removed from us. Here is Jeffrey's account, written at the time.—

"I am happy to inform you that the business is at length amicably settled. Moore agreed to withdraw his defiance; and then I had no hesitation in assuring him (as I was ready to have done at the beginning, if he had applied amicably) that in writing the review I considered myself merely as the censor of the morality of his book, and that I intended to assert nothing as to the personal motives or personal character of the author, of whom I had no knowledge at the time. Those, I think, are the words of my explanation. We have since breakfasted together very lovingly. He has professed his penitence for what he has written, and declared that he will never again apply any little talent he may possess to such purposes; and I have said, that I shall be happy to praise him whenever I find that he has abjured those objectionable topics. You are too severe upon the little man. He has behaved with great spirit throughout this business. He really is not profligate, and is universally regarded, even by those who resent the style of his poetry, as an innocent, good-hearted, idle fellow. If he comes to Scotland, as he talks of doing in November, I hope you will not refuse to sit down with him at my table. We were very near going to Hamburg after we had been bound over here; but it is much better as it is. I am glad to have gone through this scene, both because it satisfies me that my nerves are good

enough to enable me to act in conformity to my notions of propriety without any suffering, and because it also assures me that I am really as little in love with life as I have been for some time in the habit of professing."

In the foregoing letter the cordial, frank, and manly character of Jeffrey is visible. His nature—to use a phrase of his own often employed in these letters—was eminently "sweet blooded." We are so desirous to bring his admirable letters under the notice of our readers, that we cannot pause upon the second marriage of Jeffrey to Miss Wilkes (a niece of the John Wilkes,)—his description of his voyage to America,—his forensic successes at Edinburgh,—and his gradual rise to be Lord Advocate under the Grey ministry. We must refer our readers to the very ably-written biography of Lord Cockburn for these details.

As our readers will see, the letters exhibit much of the vivacity and freshness of Walpole, combined with the literary grace of Chesterfield and the sweet tenderness of Cowper. In their union of emotional feeling with refined sense and bright conception, their character is almost poetical. They are revelations of Jeffrey's heart as well as of his head, and will make him known and loved by countless readers. His fascination as a friend and companion can be easily understood after reading these effusions of a mind whose genial feeling could not be stifled or depressed by forensic or literary toil, or by the snows of age. Here is a letter to one of his grandchildren, when its writer was in his seventy-fifth year. The way in which it addresses the feelings of the child is very beautiful.—

"Craigerook, 21st June 1847.  
"A high day! and a holiday! the longest and the brightest of the year; the very middle day of the summer—and the very day when Maggie first opened her sweet eyes on the light! Bless you ever my darling and bonny bairn. You have now blossomed beside us for six pleasant years, and been all that time the light of our eyes, and the love of our hearts,—at first the cause of some tender fears from your weakness and delicacy—then of some little provocation, from your too great love, as we thought, of your own will and amusement—but now only of love and admiration for your gentle obedience to your parents, and your sweet yielding to the wishes of your younger sister and brother. God bless and keep you then for ever, my delightful and ever improving child, and make you, not only gay and happy as an angel without sin and sorrow, but meek and mild, like that heavenly Child, who was once sent down to earth for our example. Well, the sun is shining brightly on our towers and trees, and the great bonfire is all piled up and ready to be lighted, when we come out after drinking your health at dinner; and we have got a great blue and yellow flag hung out on the tower, waving proudly in the wind, and telling all the country around, that this is a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving, and wishes of happiness, with all who live under its shadow. And the servants are all to have a fine dinner, and wine and whisky to drink to your health, and all the young Christies (that is the new gardener's children) will be taught to repeat your name with blessings; and, when they are drawn up round the bonfire, will wonder a little, I dare say, what sort of a creature this Miss Maggie can be, that we are making all this fuss about! and so you must take care, when you come, to be good enough, and pretty enough, to make them understand why we all so love and honour you. Frankie and Tarley have been talking a great deal about you this morning already, and Granny is going to take them and Mary Rutherford and her brother down to the sea at Cramond—that they may tell the fishes and the distant shores what a happy and a hopeful day it is to them, and to us all. And so bless you again, my sweet one, for this and all future years. Think kindly of one who thinks always of you; and believe, that of all who love you, there is none who has loved you better or longer, or more constantly than your loving Grandpa."

His love of nature and its varied scenery

\*\* Their youth, though it was one of the established grounds of the pretended contempt of their opponents, was by no means excessive. Allen, in 1802, was thirty-two, Smith, thirty-one, Jeffrey, twenty-nine, Brown, twenty-four, Horner, twenty-four, Brougham, twenty-three. Excellent age for such work."

was almost a passion with Jeffrey,—and gave him more pleasure than his worldly success. What a fine feeling and sense run through the following letter to Mrs. Malcolm Laing, the widow of the Scottish historian. It is written from London in 1831 amidst the toils of office.—

"My dear Mrs. Laing.—A thousand thanks for your kind and amiable letter. It breathes the very spirit of happiness—and of all that deserves happiness; and I rejoice in it, and try not to envy it. It is very soothing to me to think of you at Craigerook, and that you will be happy there. But you are happy everywhere, and make all places happy to which you come. Would to Heaven I were with you, among the roses and the beeches. After all, why should I not be there? I have money enough nearly to live there in independent idleness (at least with the help of your domestic economy), and the world would go on about as well, I dare say, although I passed my days in reading and gardening, and my nights in unbroken slumbers. Why, then, should I vex my worn and shattered frame with toils and efforts, and disturb the last sands in my hour-glass with the shaking of a foolish ambition? Why indeed? Why does nobody do what is most conducive to their happiness? Or, rather, why are we all framed and moulded into such artificial creatures as to require the excitement of habitual exertions and the dream of ideal importance, and the strong exercise of hard work, to keep out of ennui and despondency, and a stealing torpor and depressing feeling of insignificance? It is something of this kind with all of us, and we magnify it into a notion of duty, and a pretence of being useful in our generation! I think I shall break loose one day very soon from these trammels, and live the life of nature and reason after all. It is a bad experiment, I know, at those years. But if my health stand the change, I am pretty sure that my spirits would. Only I must get through this job first."

Writing to Mr. T. Thomson in the same year, after describing the Reform struggle in the spring, he says (20th April, 1831), in a letter that will recall one of Wordsworth's finest sonnets:—

"It was a beautiful, rosy, dead calm morning when we broke up a little before five to-day; and I took three pensive turns along the solitude of Westminster Bridge, admiring the sharp clearness of St. Paul's, and all the city spires soaring up in a cloudless sky, the orange red light that was beginning to play on the trees of the Abbey, and the old windows of the Speaker's house, and the flat, green mist of the river floating upon a few lazy hulks on the tide, and moving low under the arches. It was a curious contrast with the long previous imprisonment in the stifling Roaring House, amidst dying candles, and every sort of exhalation."

Jeffrey's powers of description were first-rate. In Walpole's letters there are few things more graphic or so full-toned as the following picture of the venerable Lord Grey addressing the House of Peers by the dawn of a summer morning.—

"Lord Grey's reply on the whole admirable; in tone and spirit perfect, and, considering his age and the time, really astonishing. He spoke near an hour and a half, after five o'clock, from the kindling dawn into full sunlight, and I think with great effect. The aspect of the House was very striking through the whole night, very full, and, on the whole, still and solemn (but for the row with Durham and Phillpots, which ended in the merited exposure of the latter). The whole throne and the space around it clustered over with 100 members of our house, and the space below the bar (which, since the galleries which are constructed over the grand entrance, is also left entirely for us) nearly filled with 200 more, ranged in standing row of three deep along the bar, another sitting on the ground against the wall, and the space between covered with moving and sitting figures in all directions, with twenty or thirty clambering on the railings, and perched up by the doorways. Between four and five, when the daylight began to shed its blue beams across the red candle-light, the scene

was very picturesque, from the singular grouping of forty or fifty of us sprawling on the floor, awake and asleep, in all imaginable attitudes, and with all sorts of expressions and wrappings. 'Young Cadwall,' who chose to try how he could sleep standing, jammed in a corner, fell flat down over two prostrate Irishmen on the floor, with a noise that made us all start, but no mischief was done. The candles had been renewed before dawn, and blazed on after the sun came fairly in at the high windows, and produced a strange, but rather grand effect, on the red draperies and furniture and dusky tapestry on the walls. Heavens knows what will become of it."

Here is a description of a first-class specimen of an English woman of fashion. Jane Austen could not seize the shades with more delicacy of perception.—

"Have you any idea what sort of thing a truly elegant English woman of fashion is? I suspect not; for it is not to be seen almost out of England, and I do not know very well how to describe it. Great quietness, simplicity, and delicacy of manners, with a certain dignity and self-possession that puts vulgarity out of countenance, and keeps presumption in awe; a singularly sweet, soft, and rather low voice, with remarkable elegance and ease of diction; a perfect taste in wit and manners and conversation, but no loquacity, and rather languid spirits; a sort of indolent disdain of display and accomplishments; an air of great good nature and kindness, with but too often some heartlessness, duplicity, and ambition. These are some of the traits, and such, I think, as would most strike an American. You would think her rather cold and spiritless; but she would predominate over you in the long run; and indeed is a very bewitching and dangerous creature, more seductive and graceful than any other in the world; but not better nor happier; and I am speaking even of the very best and most perfect."

In the same letter written to his sister-in-law, an American lady, he contrasts England and America together in language that reminds us at once of Tennyson's poetry and of Cobbett's 'Rural Rides.' The contrast is taken from that point of view which makes so many of our countrymen cry with Cowper—"England! with all thy faults I love thee still."

"Would you like to know what old England is like? and in what it most differs from America? Mostly, I think, in the visible memorials of antiquity with which it is overspread; the superior beauty of its verdure, and the more tasteful and happy state and distribution of its woods. Everything around you here is *historical*, and leads to romantic or interesting recollections. Grey grown church towers, cathedrals, ruined abbeys, castles of all sizes and descriptions, in all stages of decay, from those that are inhabited to those in whose moats ancient trees are growing, and ivy mantling over their mouldered fragments. Within sight of this house, for instance, there are the remains of the palace of Hunsden, where Queen Elizabeth passed her childhood, and Theobalds, where King James had his hunting seat, and the *Rye-house* where Rumbold's plot was laid, and which is still occupied by a maltster—such is the permanency of habits and professions in this ancient country.

Then, there are two gigantic oak stumps, with a few fresh branches still, which are said to have been planted by Edward III., and massive stone bridges over lazy waters; and churches that look as old as Christianity; and beautiful groups of branchy trees; and a verdure like nothing else in the universe; and all the cottages and lawns fragrant with sweet briar and violets, and glowing with purple lilacs and white elders; and antique villages scattering round wide bright greens; with old trees and ponds, and a massive pair of oaken stocks preserved from the days of Alfred. With you everything is new, and glaring, and angular, and with rather frail, slight, and perishable; nothing soft and mellow and venerable, or that looks as if it would ever become so."

So, throughout all this delightful correspondence do we find the love of nature and the display of the purest and best affections. The perusal of Jeffrey's letters is calculated at once to please the mind and to instruct and improve

the heart. The cordial humanity that is their inspiration affects us with more power from its thoroughly genuine and real character.—Next week, we shall return to these Letters.

*Fairford Graves: a Record of Researches in an Anglo-Saxon Burial-place in Gloucestershire.* By William Michael Wylie. Oxford, Parker.

This author appears to be a young antiquary,—but he has produced a better book than would perhaps have been composed by an old one. He is less restricted and limited in his views, and his literary illustrations are more numerous, more varied, and more tasteful than has been usual with those who write on such subjects. Mr. Wylie is not a mere hard, dry, dusty, and narrow-minded investigator; and his acquaintance with foreign languages, beyond Greek and Latin, has enabled him to arrange his materials and discuss their merits in a manner that is inviting and agreeable, instead of repulsive and tedious. We are not sure that he has not carried his more modern quotations to a fault,—by some he may be charged with having multiplied them with a slight appearance of affectation. We, however, do not make this complaint; because, if it be an error, it is an error on the right side. We like to see a young man of learning and acquirements breaking through the trammels that have generally fettered the freedom of speculation and remark, and calling to his aid the resources that he has acquired from a liberal education and from travel in distant countries. A discursive spirit and a laudable desire to make a work pleasant as well as informing by no means necessarily imply vagueness of statement or uncertainty of conclusion.

In reference to this matter, we may venture to suggest one point for improvement,—viz., that although Mr. Wylie's quotations may many of them be from comparatively common books, they ought nevertheless to be followed by the distinct references. Thus, in the few first pages, we have passages quoted from Spenser and from Chaucer, but merely with their names at the end, when many persons would wish to know from what portion of their works the passages are taken. Then, again, what is the use of putting "Bigland" at the bottom of a page, without any tidings regarding the book referred to, or the volume or page in which the passage is to be found? In other cases, such as those where the author merely names Pliny, Tacitus, &c., it subjects him to the doubt whether he may not have obtained his references second-hand, from some previous writer whom it did not suit to be more particular. An antiquary who wishes to obtain credit for his original reading cannot be too exact or pains-taking in his notes.

On the subject of the volume our readers are already by no means without information; since most of the objects depicted in Mr. Wylie's excellent plates and lithographs have, from time to time as they were discovered, been exhibited at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries,—and we have described them in the proceedings of that body. It seems that the author went to reside at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, some six or seven years ago, and that his attention was first directed to this Anglo-Saxon burial-place by the unexpected exhumation of skeletons near a stone-quarry. It is fortunate that so zealous and competent an observer was on the spot, otherwise either these graves might have excited no attention, or the relics which they contained might have been destroyed and dispersed. In hundreds of other instances such has been the case; and Mr. Wylie has a very severe note on the conduct even of the citizens of London in this respect, which we would fain hope is not

altogether deserved. "When," he says, "we hear of the civic authorities of London wantonly destroying numerous tessellated pavements and rich Samian ware, revealed by their excavations, and this not merely in ignorance, but in spite of all remonstrance, and to frustrate all research, we cannot wonder at any outrages of barbarians. Theodoric's Goths were more conservative of Rome." We take it for granted that Mr. Wylie in these words has some particular allusion; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that some members of the Corporation are stirred by a strong spirit of inquiry, and by an earnest desire, as far as their means extend, to preserve whatever relics may be brought to light. But the fault nowhere lies solely with "the civic authorities." If they are careless, or ignorant, there ought to exist some power to step in on occasions when valuable remains of the kind are exhumed, not only to save them from annihilation, but to place them in our great depository. In the British Museum new officers have been appointed, with large salaries, to superintend and arrange the antiquities collected in our islands. Apartments have been devoted, as in mockery, to display the deplorable deficiency of our national collection. Every day, private or local institutions secure what may happen to be found in the neighbourhood,—if indeed it be not in the first instance destroyed by perverseness and incompetence such as Mr. Wylie charges against the Aldermen, &c., of London. We are, we admit, tired of hearing of Royal Commissions, which spend so much public money and do so little public good (being too often resorted to rather to screen than to remedy abuses); but why cannot some really disinterested and zealous Board be formed, with its corresponding branches all over the country, to apply its attention and activity to such subjects? We have the example of Denmark before us to show how little will accomplish a great end if that little be fairly and honestly expended. Let us take the best security we can against jobbing by the choice of men of known character, industry, and learning, as archaeologists, instead of nameless and noteless nominees of the Court or of the Minister.

Had a man like Mr. Wylie, with his knowledge, activity, and intelligence, been a resident agent for the obtaining and preservation of antiquities, all the subjects of which his book treats might have been secured for the British Museum, and at a comparatively trifling expense. We conclude that they are at present in private hands,—and so estimated that there is no chance that they will find their way thither, to relieve in some degree the poverty-stricken appearance of great chambers furnished rather like Romeo's apothecary's shop than like apartments constructed for the accumulation of national antiquities in a great public institution.

As a specimen of the nature and character of the work before us, we quote part of what the author says regarding the manufacture of glass among the Anglo-Saxons; occasioned by the finding of a very curious glass vase at Fairford,—we believe the second or third existing example of the kind.—

"The question now arises, are these vessels of Saxon manufacture? We learn from Bede that the art of making glass was unknown in England, even in sheets for church windows, till about A.D. 680, when St. Benedict, Abbot of Wearmouth and Jarrow, 'misit legatorios Galliam, qui vitri factores, artifices videlicet Britanni et ceteri incognitos, ad cancellandas Ecclesias, porticuumque et canaculum ejus fenus traxerunt. Factumque est, et venerunt. Nec solum postulatum opus compleverunt, sed et Anglo-rum ex eo gentem hujusmodi artificium nosse ac discere fecerunt.' We may hence safely infer that

whatever knowledge of the art the Saxons may have once possessed, was extinct before Bede's time, though it was still existing for the manufacture of sheet glass in France, and, perhaps, also in Italy. The art of glass-making is enumerated among other secrets of the eighth century in a very curious and ancient Lucchesian MS., referred to by Muratori. I do not, however, remember to have met with any glass manufacture in Italian museums in any way resembling these vases. Certainly one would suppose this art far more likely to have survived in Italy, the seat of the arts, than in any ultra-montane region; and yet the circumstance of the famous green glass dish of St. Peter's, passing in the belief of the faithful for an emerald patina, a holy relic of the Last Supper, would seem to attest the excessive rarity of glass, at least in the form of vessels. 'Pier Damiano,' says Muratori, 'scrive nella vita di Sant' Odilone, che gli fu donato, da Arrigo I. fra gl' Imperadori, "Vas holovitrum valde pretiosum, et Alexandrinis operis arte compositum." Più di sotto egli rammenta, "Vitreo vascula analypha fusilitate calata." ' This passage would show that, though glass at this period—perhaps about A.D. 1000—had long been manufactured for church windows, yet that glass vessels were still sufficiently rare and valuable for a German emperor to select from his treasures as a present to a French saint. The barbarous Latin, 'Vitreo vascula analypha fusilitate calata,' seems very much to describe this Fairford cup. What, then, are we to think when we meet with vessels of such elegant form, delicate material, and difficult construction interred, hundreds of years previously, in Saxon and Frankish graves? I believe nothing can warrant a suspicion that such vessels are of direct Roman manufacture, but this expiring Roman art may have lingered awhile, as a mystery, in some early Teutonic hands,—'excedens terris vestigia fecit.'

Mr. Wylie afterwards returns to the same topic;—adverting thus to the curious question of the manner in which the Anglo-Saxons made and coated beads with glass.—

"That they must have had a tolerable acquaintance with the art of glass-making has already been seen. We may further observe they were able to apply it to the glazing, or vitreous coating of objects, as appears from specimens of the beads. How with the instruments we may suppose them to have possessed, they succeeded in cutting deep beds in the larger glass beads, as ornamented matrix, to receive the coloured composition; or how they accurately squared the many planes of the crystal amulets, yet remains to be explained! It is also clear they knew enough of chemistry to enable them to impart various colours to their glass; and compound and colour the pastes and enamels employed in the inlaying process, which are so durable as sometimes to have survived when the object they served to ornament has become decomposed."

It is not to be denied, that some considerable portions of the volume before us are to be found in the 'Archæologia' and in the 'Collectanea Antiqua'; but most of the literary and historical illustrations furnished by Mr. Wylie are not there to be found,—while the many plates, on steel and stone, are so well drawn and so clearly described, that when any objects of the same kind are elsewhere unexpectedly acquired, nothing can be easier than to make comparison between different types. This, in fact, is what is much wanted in archeological pursuits. If a discovery be made, hundreds of authorities must be consulted before it can be decided whether anything of similar form or substance has previously come to light; and it often happens either that great novelties are kept from observation because the possessors are not aware of their value, or that matters of the most ordinary occurrence are treated as wonders and ostentatiously thrust forward into notice because the owners have no ready and accurate means of information.

*Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus: a Diary of a Journey from Constantinople to Corfu.*  
By George Ferguson Bowen, Esq. Rivington.  
*History of the Island of Corfu, and of the Republic of the Ionian Islands.* By Henry Jervis-White Jervis, Esq., Royal Artillery. Colburn & Co.

The first of the volumes above named is one of those books of travel, now so common, which, though they teach nothing in particular—*præceter* nothing, as Milton's mathematical critic said,—yet form agreeable reading to a large class of persons. Mr. Bowen set out from Constantinople in October, 1849, with the design of making his way across European Turkey—that is, across Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus—to Corfu. He expresses his surprise that, considering the number of English travellers to Constantinople, this route—or rather the reverse route, from Corfu, through Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, to Constantinople—has been so little followed; the more so as the journey can be performed with ease in a month, and at an expense of not more than 30L. One of Mr. Bowen's principal objects in undertaking the journey was, "to supply full and strictly accurate information with regard to the discipline and present state of the Greek monasteries,"—a purpose which he thinks has been scarcely fulfilled by his predecessor, Mr. Curzon, in his graphic work on the monasteries of the East. To effect this purpose, he describes in detail his visits to the three chief monastic societies in the Greek countries:—Mount Athos in Macedonia, the convents of Meteora in Thessaly, and the monastery of Megaspelone in Arcadia. This last establishment, lying, as it does, out of the route described in his volume, was visited by him in the summer of 1850; and the account of it is inserted by way of addition. We can not say that the information supplied by Mr. Bowen about either of the places mentioned possesses any very "thrilling interest"; indeed, "thrilling interest" about such out-of-the-way places as Greek monasteries is, we fancy, out of the question. To those, however, who like to hear in an easy indolent manner about the scenes, customs, and costumes of lands little visited—as well as to those who take a special interest in any scraps of information referring to the Greek Church—these descriptions will be not unwelcome.

Mount Athos, being the principal monastic seat, is described at greatest length. Under the name of Mount Athos, called by the Greeks "the Holy Mountain," is included, not only the peak of Athos itself, but the whole peninsula of Acte, on which the peak is situated. This peninsula is forty miles long, and about nine miles broad at its broadest part; and the whole of it belongs to a monastic society of Greek Christians tolerated by the Turks, under a kind of charter which has been respected since the establishment of the Turkish empire. The most curious feature of this society is, the absolute exclusion from it of every female creature, whether of the human species or of any other capable (this capability not extending to insects, as Mr. Bowen found to his cost) of being kept out.—

"About three hours from Erisso, where the monastery of Acte, properly so called, begins, a steep ridge of hills stretches across the peninsula, from sea to sea. Surmounting this natural barrier of the holy mountain by a difficult zigzag path, we soon come to the station of the frontier guards, where a few soldiers of the armed body which the holy community maintains in its pay are stationed, to keep out robbers, women, and female animals of all kinds. No mare, cow, she-cat, hen, &c., has been, from immemorial custom, admitted into the precincts of the mountain; but all the monasteries swarm with hogs

tom-cats, imported from the neighbouring islands, some of which animals have been taught by the younger monks the most amusing tricks—to throw summersets, and the like—which, I confess, helped to enliven the tedium of the long evenings and rainy days which I spent under the shelter of the sacred walls. This rigorous rule for the exclusion of the female sex takes its origin partly from superstition and partly from policy. Many of the monks revere Athos as a place sanctified by many miracles, and which would be profaned, like St. Senanus's island, by the presence of a woman; but the more intelligent among them consider the prohibition necessary only for the maintenance of ascetic discipline. It is said, however, that the sanctuary was violated not long ago, and that the fair intruders were two of our own countrywomen, who landed for a short time from a yacht off the coast."

The society inhabiting the peninsula thus guarded from feminine approach is, of course, recruited from the male world without,—whoever is willing to submit to the monastic rule which governs it being admitted after due probation. Only a small proportion of the whole, however, are in holy orders; the larger number being *Caloyers*, (literally, "good elders," from *kalos* and *iyovos*,) who till the lands. If an applicant for admission into the society brings with him 2,000 piastres, or about 16*l.* sterling, he becomes a kind of gentleman-caloyer, and is exempt from labourer's work,—the poorer lay members performing all the drudgery. Though the priests properly so called are exempt, in virtue of their office, from menial work, yet few of even the poorer caloyers care to become priests—the duties of the church service in the monasteries being so onerous that most prefer the labours of laymen. Such of the members of the society as have entered it in adult years retain, of course, recollections, more or less vivid, of that excluded phenomenon *woman*. To some, however, who have entered it when young, this exquisite variety of the human being is a mere *en rationis*, put together half by fancy and half by hearsay. Mr. Bowen met one of these unfortunate—a brother-specimen to that described by Mr. Curzon.—

"My servant was at a great loss to procure me a shaving-glass this morning; for, of course, such conveniences are unknown where all wear beards. At length a dandy of a monk lent me one fixed in the back of his hair-brush. He seemed very proud of being able to furnish the *Mylordos* (*Mvλόποδος*)—the common name for all English travellers in the Levant—with so civilized a luxury. I took a stroll alone with him through the long corridors of the monastery, furnished with projecting balconies painted in various colours, and commanding glorious views over land and sea—prospects worthy of that paradise which Milton beheld with his mind's eye. It is a rare skill which can, by the use of mere words, convey to the mind of a reader a picture worthy of such a scene. My companion mentioned to me the superstition held by the sailors of the Aegean, that women who have presumed to land on the Holy Peninsula have been invariably struck dead for their impiety; and rather startled me by suddenly asking, 'What sort of human creatures are women?' (*Ιοιάς δύσηστοι άλιναι γυναικες*)—just as if a German was to ask, 'Was für Menschen sind die Frauenzimmern?'—My reply was, 'Have you never seen a woman?' (*Διώς εἰδες ποτὲ πιάν γυναικα*)—when he assured me that he had seen only his mother, and that he had forgotten even her appearance, as he had been sent to the Mountain on a visit to an uncle when only four years old, and had never crossed its limits since—a period of twenty-four years. He was very inquisitive about women, whom he had heard and read of, but had never seen; of whom, in short, he appeared to know about as much as I know of crocodiles and hippopotamuses. For charity's sake I quoted to him the old rule of St. Bernard, how 'the ancient enemy, by female society, has withdrawn many a soul from the right path to Paradise,' and I bade my unsophisticated friend that Providence that he, at least, was safe from the dangerous

allurements of those syrens of real life who had assaulted so many anchorites, from St. Antony down to St. Kevin, and who, I told him, were but ugly likenesses of the pictures of the Virgin in the convent churches. This was no extravagant compliment to the fair sex, for the Greeks are too much afraid of idolatry to represent any such 'eyes of most unholy blue' as beam from the canvas of the Italian masters. All their pictures of saints are in a style of traditional and conventional ugliness."

Mr. Bowen thus describes the curious position and appearance of the second of the great monastic seats of Greece—the monasteries of Meteora,—and his ascent to one of them.—

"In half an hour we reached a narrow ledge of rock, from which rises perpendicularly a cliff of near 300 feet high, on the summit of which is the monastery of the Holy Trinity. On the tops of the neighbouring pinnacles are placed the convents of—Meteora (so called, *par excellence*, as the largest of all)—Barlaam (so called after the founder, a Saint of the Greek Calendar)—St. Stephen, and three others of little note. I determined to ascend to the Trinity, as the highest of all, and at the same time the nearest to the village. Besides the nets, the monasteries are accessible by ladders of wood and rope, made in several separate joints, and let down over the face of the cliff, from the mouths of artificial tunnels in the rock, which communicate with the lower parts of the buildings. At night, or when not required, these ladders are pulled up, and the monks are entirely isolated from the world below. The ladders are of course infinitely the most hazardous mode of ascent or descent, as they are perfectly perpendicular, and swing backward and forward in the air with the least breath of wind. A monk mounting by them looks like a large black fly crawling on the face of the precipice. I preferred the net, as in it you resign yourself to the care of the holy fathers entirely, whereas on the ladders you must trust to your own nerve and steadiness. The question is, Will you rely on the Church, or on your own private judgment?" I fired off a pistol, to attract the attention of the monks, when, long before the echo, reverberated by the cliffs around, had died away over Pindus, two or three cowed heads were thrust out from under the covered platform projecting from the summit of the rock, and which resembles the shed on the top story of a lofty London warehouse. The rope, too, is worked in a similar way, by a pulley and wheel. After reconnoitring us for a moment, and seeing that we were not strong enough to carry their monastery by a *coup de main*, the monks threw down what seemed a strong cabbage-net, lowering at the same time a thick rope, with an iron hook at its end. My guide spread the net on the ground, and I seated myself in it cross-legged. He then gathered the meshes together over my head, and hung them on the hook. The monks above then worked their windlass, and in about three minutes and a half I reached the summit, a distance of between two hundred and three hundred feet, swinging to and fro in the breeze, and turning round like a joint of meat roasting before a slow fire. This inconvenience might easily be prevented by another rope being held by a person below, as is done in the shafts of mines; but that is a Cornish luxury which has not yet occurred to the good fathers. Of course, as I begin to ascend, my weight draws the net close, until my knees are pulled up to my chin, and I am rolled into a ball like a hedgehog. The guide told me to shut my eyes to escape giddiness; but I soon opened them, on finding myself banged pretty sharply against the rough side of the rock; and I swung myself off again by a convulsive push of the knees. The height is, indeed, dizzy enough; for I could no longer see the narrow ledge from which I had started, nor the winding path which led to it, but looked right down on the plain of Thessaly, one thousand feet or more beneath. During the ascent, the rope occasionally slips from one spoke to another on the windlass, when of course you fall like a piece of lead for a few yards, and are then caught up with a mighty disagreeable jerk. On reaching the level of the projecting shed above, you are left hanging for half a minute over the abyss, till the monks leave the capstan, and fish you in with a pole like a boat-hook. They have no such contrivance as a turning-crane for landing their

guests; in fact, their machinery is altogether of a most primitive order. You lie on the floor a perfectly helpless ball, until they undo the meshes of the net from the hook, unroll you, give you a gentle shake, and then help you to your feet."

At Meteora, as well as at Mount Athos and the monastery of Megaspelæon, Mr. Bowen found the monks simple, hospitable men,—very punctual in the performance of their religious ritual, very credulous in all ecclesiastical legends, and destitute of all but the most rudimentary literary culture. This last fact was shown by the wretched condition of what they called their libraries.

Apart from the descriptions of the monasteries, the most interesting particulars in Mr. Bowen's book are those which indicate the state of feeling among both the Greeks and the Turks of European Turkey as to the political future of that part of the East. It is clear from the accounts of all travellers that the popular mind throughout the East is at present full of all kinds of political surmises and anticipations; and Mr. Bowen specially informs us that this state of feeling is connected with gossip in all circles as to the probable intentions of England, and that every English traveller in those regions is believed by the natives to have some political mission or at least motive in his journeys. In the Appendix to his volume the author contributes a somewhat valuable statistical table of the component parts of the population of European Turkey, drawn up by a Greek Professor. Owing to the absence of any trustworthy means of census in the Turkish dominions, the table is not to be accepted implicitly; but Mr. Bowen holds it to be more correct than the estimate of Mr. Urquhart, who states the population of European Turkey to be as high as thirteen or fourteen millions. The new estimate reduces this number by about five millions; stating the whole population of European Turkey at only eight and a half millions, who are distributed thus.—

I. Christians, in all, 6,650,000, viz. :—	
1. Christians of the Greek, or Eastern Church.	
Wallachs .....	3,000,000
Slavonians .....	2,150,000
Greeks .....	1,180,000
	6,330,000
2. Christians of the Latin, or Western Church.	
Slavonians .....	200,000
Albanians .....	60,000
	260,000
3. Armenians .....	60,000
	6,650,000
“ II. Mohammedans, in all, 1,750,000, viz. :—	
Ottomans .....	830,000
Slavonians .....	430,000
Albanians .....	430,000
Greeks .....	60,000
	1,750,000
“ III. Jews, in all, 100,000. We must add to the total a few thousand Zingari, or Gipsies. The Frank residents in European Turkey certainly do not exceed 100,000."	

Now, the question which, according to Mr. Bowen, occupies the minds both of Greeks and Turks at the present time is this:—In the event of a dismemberment of the Turkish empire, how will the territories of these millions be allotted? What share will fall to Russia and Austria?—or how far will the determination be affected by the rising demand for a reconstruction on a large scale of the Greek nationality? Lastly, what part will France and England act in the matter? These questions, Mr. Bowen says, are talked over in the most assiduous and eager manner in Eastern coteries.

We have included Mr. Jervis's work in the same notice with Mr. Bowen's, partly because Mr. Bowen's ends by leaving us in the island to the illustration of which Mr. Jervis's is devoted,—partly because those considerations as to the future of the Greeks which we have just mentioned as broached in Mr. Bowen's volume are supposed to involve Corfu, and are, there-

fore, put before the reader also, though from a somewhat different point of view, in the pages of Mr. Jervis. Three parts of Mr. Jervis's volume, indeed, consist of a history of Corfu from the most ancient times till the year 1815, when, with the other Ionian Islands, it was placed as an independent state under British protection; the fourth part, however, gives an account of the condition of Corfu and the Corfiots under the successive British representatives who have conducted the Government of the Ionian Islands since 1815. The first three parts—which trace the history of Corfu first through the classic times, then through the middle ages, and lastly till 1815—are written with great care and research, and include probably all the particulars of any moment in the history of the island. Though such a compilation, done so meritoriously, is of course to be welcomed by those who know the convenience of having all the historical facts relative to a particular locality accumulated in a succinct form, it is necessarily somewhat dry reading in the main; and hence, the principal interest will attach to the military details (illustrated by plans of the fortifications) respecting the siege of Corfu by the Turks in the beginning of the eighteenth century,—and to the concluding account of the present state of the island. Mr. Jervis represents the Corfiots as extremely discontented under the system of British protection, notwithstanding the great material improvements in the Ionian Islands generally which have been introduced by the efforts of the successive British governors since the system began; and as distracted into various political parties, among which the growing and dominant one is that which, caught by the spirit and theory of Greek nationality, preaches the withdrawal of Corfu and the other islands from British connexion altogether, and their annexation to independent Greece. Contrasting the state of social order in independent Greece at present with that of the islands as they now are, Mr. Jervis, for his part, maintains that this would be a change for the worse,—and that the craving for it is an infatuation.

*The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France.* By A. de Lamartine. Part III. Vizetelly & Co.

THE third part of M. de Lamartine's narrative includes the events of only a few weeks,—but of weeks crowded with the life, passion and vicissitudes of years. The volume opens with Napoleon on his solitary rock at Elba,—the Congress of Vienna devoting itself to sumptuous pleasures, deep intrigues, and endless disputes,—Murat at variance with his brother-in-law, and seated on the throne of Naples,—the Bourbons at the Tuilleries surrounded by unpopular ministers,—France satiated with revolutions and sick of glory,—and all Europe settling down to the novel happiness of peace, commerce, and reviving prosperity. But "the man of destiny" is weaving a web of intrigues and preparing for new adventures. Seizing his moment, he throws himself once more on the soil of France. The military insurrection follows; and when the volume closes the unscrupulous soldier is again absolute master of the empire, and the Bourbons are exiles at Ghent and in London. The fatal storm is, however, gathering around him. The contentious diplomats have been roused from their dreams at Vienna—Europe has declared Napoleon an outlaw—the final resolution to crush him at all costs has been taken—his vassal, Murat, has been driven from Italy,—and a million of armed men are in movement against him. M. de Lamartine has stripped away many an illusion from the name of Bonaparte. His first

exit from France was rendered by the dislike of the people of almost tragic character.—

"He found the South all up and stirring with irritation and fanaticism against his name. The recollection of the persecutions of the Cevennes, the religious causes converted into and perpetuated as political causes, the massacres of Avignon, the insurrections of Marseilles, the taking of Toulon by the English, the quick and impassioned character of the people, where the fire of the sun seems to inflame all hearts, had left amongst the parties in these provinces elements of fermentation easily called into action. The masses, less reflective and more sensual than in the north of France, had preserved there, more than elsewhere, the impassioned superstitions of old things and of old races. The return of the Bourbons to Paris had appeared to the royalist people of the South a personal victory of their own over the opposing party. The name of Napoleon represented there all that the people abhorred; his fall did not seem to them a vengeance and a surety sufficient against the possible return of his domination. His death alone could assuage the dread and hatred which he inspired. The dregs of the people had been agitated for some days at the rumour of his expected passage under the walls of Orange and of Avignon; and if crime was not actually meditated amongst them, at least they prepared outrage. It was intended that he should leave France accompanied by the imprecations of the South; and the commissioners, who were informed of this disposition on the part of the people, could only secure the safety of their captive by sheltering his unpopularity under false indications of hours which misled the populace, and under the shades of night, which hid Napoleon from the towns and villages through which he passed. One of the couriers who preceded his carriage, on arriving at Orgon, found the multitude assembled in the square, surrounding an effigy of Napoleon hung up on a gibbet, in front of the post-house, and threatening to carry into effect this infamous punishment on the person of the tyrant. This courier returned with all speed to acquaint the commissioners with the disposition of the rabble. They accordingly slackened their progress; they pretended to have received counter-orders, and the town was misled as to the moment of the Emperor's arrival. The impatient crowd therefore dispersed; and Napoleon, disguised as a courier, wearing a hat and cloak which entirely concealed his features, passed thus, under favour of the twilight, the last group which awaited his carriage in the square; but he heard the murmurs, the maledictions, and the menaces of death which arose at his name. At the tavern of the *Accolade*, where he stopped to wait for the commissioners, he was obliged to assume another disguise to pass through the town of Aix, where the same hatred existed against him. The cries of 'Down with the Corsican,' 'Death to the tyrant,' pursued him from stage to stage. At Aix the exasperation was so great that the authorities were compelled to close the gates of the city to prevent the populace from rushing, armed with murderous weapons, to the road he was to pass. His carriage took a circuitous route, which removed him from the walls; but the outeries of the crowd reached his ears whilst they changed horses to draw it towards the coast."

Once arrived at Elba, the nominal Emperor began to play his part—played to deceive France and Europe.—

"The autumn of 1814 and the whole winter were passed in this manner by Napoleon: luxury mingling with simplicity, and festivity with retirement in his residence. The wreck of his immense fortune and the first instalments of the allowance secured to him by treaty, appeared to have been devoted by him to the embellishment of the island and to the acquisition of a small fleet, destined, as he alleged, to the commercial and military service of his new subjects. To this flotilla he had given a flag as to a naval power intended to maintain a position, and to make itself recognized and respected in the waters of the Mediterranean. Works of art, furniture, books, and the journals of Europe, arrived for him incessantly from Genoa, Leghorn, and Paris. The eyes of the world were upon this little island. English travellers, with whom curiosity is one of those passions which neither distance nor national shyness can prevent the grati-

fication of, flocked from London, from Rome, from Naples, and from Tuscany to gaze upon the man whose hatred had so long made their island tremble, and imprisoned England within the limits of its ocean. Neither upon the shores of Greece, of Asia, or of Italy, could they find any monument or any ruin so imposing as this Prometheus of the West. They gloried in only having caught a glimpse of him; and in their correspondence and their journals they boasted of a word or a gesture by which the hero, within his circle, might have repaid their importunate adulation. London and Paris resounded with the lightest step and the most trifling words of Napoleon, who, on his part, affected to receive the travellers with ease and grace, as one who had laid aside all arms and conquered all hatred, and who demanded nothing more in this world than an asylum in every heart, a favourable souvenir in all imaginations. Pauline Borghese, the most beautiful and most worshipped woman of her time, had transferred her court and attracted her admirers to the island of Elba. She adorned the exile of her brother, gave life and soul to it, impassioned it with her charms, and made it touching by her fidelity to misfortune. She constituted the splendour and the grace, while she did the honour of his saloons. Concealing thus, under the guise of pleasure and of trivial occupations, a more serious and political devotion, she travelled, under the pretext of visiting her sisters and brothers, from Elba to Rome and Naples, and from Rome and Naples to Elba; an ambassador without seeming importance, and free from suspicion, whose very volatility shielded her in the eyes of the continent from all imputation of sinister intentions."

Napoleon's expedition was prepared with great secrecy, and it was not until the little fleet was at sea on the way to France that he communicated to his companions the nature of the enterprise in which they were engaged. The sea was propitious,—and the band of adventurers landed at the gulf of Juan—a coast which Napoleon believed to be auspicious to his fortunes, for he had formerly landed there when on his return from Egypt he came to France in search of a throne. But the day's events somewhat damped his spirits.—

"On the appearance of these vessels, the noise of the landing, the echo of the acclamations, and at the sight of these uniforms dear to the recollections of the people, the doors of some scattered cottages in the neighbourhood were opened, and astonished and hesitating peasants timidly approached the camp of Napoleon. The soldiers received them with open arms, pointed out the Emperor to them, and invited them to fraternize. But the peasants displayed more hesitation and terror than enthusiasm; one alone, an old soldier, accosted the Emperor, and requested to be enrolled in his battalion. 'He is the first,' said Napoleon to his officers; 'they will all follow, for their hearts are with me!' Though he affected confidence, however, he was evidently staggered by the slowness and indecision of the people of this coast in joining his standard. He was in France, and remained more isolated than he was in Elba. He summoned an officer of the line, and ordered him to march at the head of a detachment of twenty-five men to the town of Antibes, which was near the shore where he had landed, to call upon the garrison and the people, in the name of the Emperor, to unfurl the tri-coloured flag there, and gain over the soldiers. The officer departed, full of confidence. But the tidings of Napoleon's descent on the coast with a handful of men, had already been conveyed by some royalist peasants to General Corsin, commandant of Antibes. Without hesitating between his recollections and his duty, he took measures to cut off his troops from all contact with the emissaries of Napoleon. The detachment sent by the Emperor, instead of contending itself with parleying outside the gates, boldly entered the town with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' which only received for echo the cry of 'Vive le Roi!' amongst the people, and coldness and silence from the garrison. General Corsin ordered the drawbridge to be suddenly raised behind the detachment, and both officers and men were detained as prisoners in the town."

He refused, however, to turn aside—either to recover his messengers or to chastise the little

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garrison. His object was, to fascinate and corrupt the soldiers of France, not to fight with them. Without an army—without money—without munitions of war—it was evidently impossible for him to commence a siege or risk a battle. Celerity, surprise, the spell of his name, the audacity of despair, were the means on which he relied for success in his extraordinary invasion. Between La Mure and Grenoble he met with the first battalion of the royal army that opposed his passage,—and there enacted the theatrical scene celebrated in so many pictures—and so picturesquely given by Lamartine.

"On quitting La Mure, the Emperor composed his vanguard of one hundred picked men from that chosen body always under the orders of Cambronne. This general, on advancing towards a bridge at some distance from La Mure, found himself in front of a new battalion. The envoy he sent to them with signs of peace was driven back. The Emperor being informed of this, again dispatched one of his officers, Major Raoul, to attack the battalion which refused to open his route, but Raoul, threatened with their fire, returned without being heard. Napoleon felt that the moment had arrived to put to the test his own ascendancy over his old soldiers. He passed through his column, ordering it to halt, and rode forward at a gentle pace, almost alone, in advance of his army. \* \* Whether he had been assured by his accomplices at Grenoble that the hearts of this battalion beat in his favour; whether the habits of a soldier on the battle field had inured him to look on death with repugnance by the fire than by the sword; or that his soul, since his departure from Elba, had concentrated all its powers in anticipation of this supreme moment, and that he had deemed that his enterprise was well worth the risk of life, certain it is that he did not hesitate a moment. He neither hastened or slackened his steps, but approached within a hundred paces of the bayonets, which formed a wall before him on the road. There he dismounted, gave the reins to one of his Poles, crossed his arms on his breast, and advanced with measured steps like a man who marches to his death. It was the spectre of the imagination of both army and people appearing suddenly, and as if rising from the tomb, between France of the present and the past. He wore the costume in which recollection, legend, and picture had alike engraved him on the memory of all; the military hat, the green uniform of the light infantry of the guard, the over-coat of dust-coloured cloth, open and displaying his under dress, the high military boots, and spurs ringing on the ground; his attitude was that of reflection, which nothing can distract, or of peaceful command, which doubts not of obedience. He descended a slope of the road inclining towards the regiment he was about to accost. No groups of persons before him, beside him, or behind him, prevented him from being seen in all the illusion of his personal prestige: his figure standing out boldly and alone against the background of the high road, and the blue firmament beyond. To strike such a man, whom the soldiers recognized as their former idol, would have been in their eyes, not to fight, but to assassinate. Napoleon had calculated from afar this challenge of glory to humanity and to the heart of the French soldier, and he was not mistaken: but it required a profound genius to attempt, and a Napoleon to accomplish it. His grenadiers, at a great distance behind him, stood with their arms reversed, as a token of peace. The officer commanding the fifth regiment, doing violence perhaps to his feelings in the execution of his duty, or knowing beforehand the resolution of his soldiers not to strike their Emperor, and only wishing to intimidate the army of Napoleon by an appearance of discipline, ordered his battalion to fire. The soldiers appeared to obey, and took aim at Napoleon, who, without stopping or betraying any emotion, advanced within ten steps of the muskets levelled at his breast, and elevating that spell-like and resounding voice, which had so often directed the manoeuvres of the review, or of the field of battle, 'Soldiers of the fifth regiment,' he exclaimed, deliberately uncovering his breast, and presenting his naked bust to receive their fire, 'if there is one amongst you who would kill his Emperor, let him do it. Here I am!' There was no reply; all remained silent and motionless. The

soldiers had not even loaded their muskets, as if they distrusted themselves. Having gone through the semblance of obedience and fidelity to discipline, they thought they had done their duty, and that the heart might now be left to its own course. And the hearts of all spoke with one voice. At first a thrill of feeling ran through the battalion, then a few muskets were lowered, then a greater number, and finally, the whole, while a cry of 'Vive l'Empereur' issued from every mouth, which was replied to by a shout from the grenadiers of the guard, in the distance, of 'Vive le fifth regiment of the line.' Some of the officers quitted the ranks and took the road to Grenoble, that they might not be carried away by the emotion of their companies, while others wiped their eyes, sheathed their swords, and yielded to the general contagion. The soldiers quitting the ranks, rushed along with the people to surround the Emperor, who opened his arms to receive them; while his own faithful soldiers following the example, hastened to the spot, and mingled in one group and one acclamation with those of the fifth. It was the junction of France, past and present, embracing each other at the call of glory—the involuntary sedition of hearts. Napoleon had conquered by disarming himself: his name alone had done battle. From this moment France was re-conquered, the trial had been made, the example given. At a distance people might be faithful to duty, but when near, enthusiasm would seize on all; the example of the fifth regiment was worth more to the Emperor than the defection of ten armies."

From this moment the immediate game was won, and Napoleon's arrival in Paris was but a question of days. The Bourbons made but a faint resistance,—if we except the courageous efforts of the Duchess d'Angoulême, "the only man of her family," as Bonaparte said, at Bordeaux. But if we may believe M. de Lamartine's recollections of that time, they carried with them into exile the respect and sympathies of a vast majority of the civil population of France. The republican historian dwells with a fond regret, a sad and mournful tenderness, on the events of the night of their departure from Paris.—

"At the sight of the carriages which had been prepared in secret, and entered the court-yard at midnight, the officers of the National Guard, and the citizens who were under arms to guard the palace, rushed in disorder into the halls and staircases of the chateau as if to oppose the departure. Marshals, generals, officers, magistrates of Paris, youthful enthusiasts of the return, or old companions in the exile of the princes; men who had been newly enlisted by the charter, others who had been drawn to the palace by a conformity of sentiment, and participation in misfortune, courtiers, magistrates, tradesmen, peers and deputies, all keeping watch with sword or heart over the sovereign of their hopes and their remembrance, spread themselves in a state of confusion, of irritation, despair, and tears through the galleries and under the porticos through which the liberal and peaceful monarchy was about to pass, and again withdraw from France. A depressed murmur, muttered imprecations against the violator of the country, and stifled sobs arose from the breasts of all, while their faces, blanched with emotion, appeared still more livid and feverish in the reflected light of the torches carried for the journey by the servants and pages. The King at last appeared, and a thousand voices were raised, a thousand arms outstretched, a thousand heads bowed, and a thousand knees bent before him. He walked with difficulty, leaning on the arm of the Duke de Blacas, and surrounded by the group of princes and their most intimate friends. His features, though undisturbed by fear, bore the traces of the tragic calamities of his house and country, and, as his look wandered with an expression of benign and sorrowful majesty over all those faces which he recognised and saluted with a slight inclination of his head, his humid eyes seemed to contain the tears of his people. Without speaking a word he passed through this line of followers, familiars, courtiers, and private citizens, who opened before him and closed after him, some darting forward and seizing his hands to kiss them, others touching

the skirt of his coat as if to preserve an impression of his person; all breaking forth into lamentations and melting into tears, as if at the sepulture of a reign, or the death-bed of a father of the people. At the foot of the staircase a thousand swords were crossed over his head, as their owners swore to defend or to avenge him. At the last moment when about to leave the palace and step into his carriage an attempt was made to restrain him. 'Spare me, my children,' said he, 'spare me the expression of the pain I feel as well as you at a separation which is necessary for the sake of France. I wish to preserve you for my own sake, and to preserve myself for yours. I will soon see you again, alas! under what auspices!' The Duke de Berry and the Count d'Artois assisted him into the carriage, closed the door, bowed and saw him depart. For fear of arousing attention or exciting a display of feeling on his way, the King would have no escort as far as St. Denis; and the inhabitants of the streets he traversed knew not that the carriage they beheld bore away a dynasty. A single officer of the mounted body guards followed the wheels of the King's carriage at a distance. The season was a severe one, the night tempestuous and dark, the rain beat against the windows, gusts of wind roared through the streets and over the roofs of Paris, and the March sky seemed to share in the storms which agitated the court, the capital, and the people."

He adds—

"The people were touched at the tragic scenes enacting in their native land, and nature influenced them at this moment more than politics. The King, abandoned by his army, betrayed by his generals, deprived of the throne, and proscribed from that native land in which he had hoped to end his days: his advanced years, his white hairs, his infirmities, that royal family which in a few days would perhaps have no asylum in Europe, the princesses who would no longer be enabled even to visit the tomb of her father and mother at St. Denis, there to weep over her sad remembrances of the prison and the scaffold—the handsome and faithful youth of the King's military household, who exiled themselves from their families to follow the father of the country—this eventful night, the inauspicious weather, the tempest, the rain, the torch-light reflected on the arms; all these affecting, ominous, and almost funeral circumstances, deeply moved the people, and seemed in their eyes to be the forerunners of some awful calamity, which was about to befall that city from which Napoleon had driven royalty, peace, and nature. Such was the departure of the King and his army in the night of the 20th of March."

M. de Lamartine brings out strongly the anti-popular character of Napoleon's invasion. He shows that the only agents in its success were the soldiers, fanaticized by twenty years of glory and licence; though many others—such as Constant and Carnot—came in afterwards, and accepted results which they had protested against with their utmost energy. As to the people, they seemed to have neither courage nor influence. M. de Lamartine believes that they hated Napoleon because he cheated them of their liberty, and denied them the hope of peace with Europe. But they were unarmed—they had no free press—and they had been crushed by ten years of imperial despotism. On both sides there were deception and mistrust.—

"If the people did not protest by civic opposition, they protested very generally by their sorrow and their estrangement. History never recorded more audacity in the usurpation of a throne, or a more cowardly submission of a nation to an army. France lost on that day somewhat of its character, the majesty of its law, the respect of its liberty. Military despotism was substituted for public opinion. The pretorian made a mockery of the people. The Lower Empire of Rome enacted in Gaul one of those scenes which degrade history, and humiliate human nature. The only excuse for such an event is that the people were depressed under ten years of military government, that the army was rendered fanatic by ten years of prodigies, and that its idol was a hero. But this hero himself was not long in expiating his attempt against the nation which he had just

pounced upon, by finding in his own palace the dis-  
honourable necessity of compounding with his ac-  
complices, the unreasonableness of the opinions which  
he must purchase by hourly sacrifices, the forced  
division of power with his secret enemies, the cupi-  
dity, the manœuvres, the intrigues, and the treasons  
of the palace of the Caesars. He wished to reign at  
any sacrifice, and he was now destined to impose a  
reign no longer, but to beg it; to purchase every ad-  
hesion by shameful concessions; to tremble before  
those whom he formerly made tremble with a ges-  
ture; to be the slave of those whom he had returned  
to enslave; to submit to the murmurs, the contradic-  
tions, the caprices, and the insolences of the political  
bodies; to take refuge in camps where he could find  
victory no more; to fly from a court in which he no  
longer found safety. The first night that he passed  
without sleep at the Tuilleries began the vengeance of  
his triumph, and the expiation of his happiness."

The cycles of history which bring round simi-  
larity of events suggest similar morals, and are  
the founts of prophecy.

M. de Lamartine rises with the dignity of his  
theme. Never wanting in affluence of lan-  
guage and of fancy, the narrative of these open-  
ing scenes of the Hundred Days has the flow,  
eloquence, and florid style of Livy in his most  
picturesque and exciting passages. The story  
is one of the strangest ever penned by the his-  
toric muse. Infinitely vast, varied, and dazzling,  
it is yet most remarkable for its mournful episodes,—and the atmosphere in which it transpires  
seems charged with all the electricity of fate. The  
scene is here "realized" in no ordinary  
fashion,—accepting always the writer's own  
points of view. For we must repeat that, though  
these volumes are a splendid contribution to the  
materials of history, M. de Lamartine cannot be  
accepted as a historian. His leanings and ani-  
mosities are open and undisguised; his conse-  
quent assumptions of motive are anything but  
judicial; and his efforts after effect imply an arti-  
ficiality of arrangement which both borrows and  
rejects for its purposes. M. de Lamartine's sketches  
present the poetry of history. He enables us to  
live as he lives, with the men of his youth, to  
see them and know them as he does after the  
lapse of years and the occurrence of three other  
revolutions. In many respects 'The History of  
the Restoration' is a greater, as well as a more  
mature, work than 'The History of the Girondists.'

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Confessions of Country Quarters; being Some Passages in the Life of Somerset Cavendish Cobb, Esq., late Captain in the 12th Foot (Camberwell Rangers).* By Capt. Charles Knox, Author of 'Hard-ness,' 3 vols.—More entertaining 'Confessions' than Capt. Somerset Cavendish Cobb's we have not often read. They provide a dashing and smart companion for such a "Book of Beauty" as the one which we last week lamented that Mrs. Crowe has not written. Here are narrated the proceedings of a detachment of lady-killers;—these which in the hands of an unmitigated Cobb might have made a somewhat vulgar record, receive a certain chivalrous colouring, we suppose, from their writer's kindred with *Somerset* and *Cavendish*,—so that, besides a double measure of sauciness to please the satirists, the tale is not without its sentiment to satisfy the sighers. Though gallant and gay enough the story is always gentlemanly. —What young Irish damsels who live habitually exposed to the eyes of red-coated *Romances* may think of such an unmasking of their "treasons, strata-  
gems, and spoils" as we here find, is an affair of honour to be settled betwixt them and Capt. Knox. —The public, at all events, benefit by his revelations in the shape of a very amusing series of love tales. Further, it must be no small comfort to parents and other philanthropic persons to learn, on Capt. Cobb's authority, that oglings, Amazonian displays, too promiscuous dancing, and too easy a surrender of maiden ears to mess-room flatteries are only redound to the utter discomfiture of the Graces

and *Barbaras* indulging in such well-worn arts:—whereas Simplicity, Prudence, and Modesty at the end of the book win the prizes and get the husbands. We could justify our commendation of this merry and wise novel from almost every page of it, were not the humour indicated by countless minute touches, instead of its being concentrated in such sprightly scenes as can bear being detached.

*Old Eighteen Fifty-one: a Tale for any Day in 1852, in which the Good Old Fellow gives a true Account of Himself and makes up a remarkable Year-Book.*—A sort of annual register for infancy—a year-book of facts and events as told, in the editor's opinion at least, as to be intelligible to children "two years" old.

*Wilton and its Associations.* By James Smith.—Though he writes with clearness and vivacity—puts his facts before the reader in a pictorial, and for his purpose effective, manner—and interests by his apparent zeal and earnestness,—we cannot say that Mr. Smith has produced a satisfactory account of the princely halls in which Sydney sang of Pamela and Musidorus. Mr. Smith is somewhat credulous when it suits his fancy:—as, for example, where he assumes that Massinger's early life was spent at Wilton. That it was there spent is possible,—and Hartley Coleridge has made the utmost of such a possibility in his touching memoir of the dramatist. But no one has a right to adopt a fancy and reason on it as if it were a fact. Mr. Smith is also touched with the mania for fine writing. What, for instance, does he mean by Massinger's "gentilious descent"? His criticism on the 'Arcadia' is somewhat free for a hero-worshipper. In our opinion Mr. Smith has done justice neither to the luscious sweetness of Sydney's prose nor to the quaintness of thought and silvery cadence of his verse.

*Is Everybody responsible for his Conduct; and does the Life and Property of the British Subjects—about 26,000,000 People—depend on the Jury or on a Single Individual?* By John Aroné.—Mr. Aroné is an Ionian, a native of Paxo, but settled in Syria. He believes that he has suffered no less than eighty-two separate grievances from officers of the English Government—beginning with a muleteer of Alexandretta and ending with Lord Palmerston,—and he has come to London to proclaim his wrongs and seek redress. In Oriental fashion, every paragraph of his book begins—"As no man can go against his own interest, how can I get redress from a single individual? If the buffalo can stand in air, man can get protection from a single individual." Wherefore, he appeals from the muleteer who stole his saddle-bags to an enlightened public. His oration is somewhat enigmatical and startling:—"If God is for everybody, the Lord Palmerston is responsible for his conduct,—and if everybody is not responsible for his conduct there is no God,—and everybody must open his eyes!!!" The notes of admiration belong to Mr. Aroné—not to us.

*An Inquiry into the Theology of the Anglican Reformers, with Extracts from their Writings on the Doctrines of Apostolical Succession, &c.* By a Priest of the Diocese of Exeter.—An inquiry which demands neither answer nor statement in these columns. But the initiated will guess from the terms of its announcement the spirit in which it is proposed.

A number of volumes and pamphlets lie before us which may be dismissed in a few words. Of these there are—*Suggestions for the Supply of the Metropolis from the Soft-Water Springs of the Surrey Sands, addressed to the General Board of Health*, by the Hon. William Napier.—*The Law as to the Exemption of Scientific and Literary Societies from the Parish and other Local Rates, with Practical Directions to such Societies, Mechanics Institutes, &c. thereon, and Comments on the Policy of the Law, and of Exemptions from Rateability*, by George Tayler, a useful little volume, got up with special reference to the lately contested case of the Royal Manchester Institution.—*A Glossary of Terms used for Articles of British Dress and Armour*, a contribution from the pen of the Rev. John Williams, towards a better understanding of the ancient bardic poetry of Wales.—*A Letter on Reform of the Superior Courts of Common Law to*

*the Right Hon. Lord John Russell*, by R. P. Collier, explains its own object:—as does also *The Second Annual Report of the London Ragged Colonial Training School of Industry and Dormitory—The Case of England and Brazil, and the Slave Trade*, a statement by a Brazilian Merchant, is a mere animal-  
version on the present state of our relations with Brazil.—*A Sketch of the Island of Jersey* is a very poor and meagre account of one of the most interesting places in Great Britain.—Mr. Thomas Webster's brochure *On the Amendment of the Law and Practice of Letters Patent for Inventions* is an able statement of the case, and should be read by all who are interested in the revision of the obnoxious laws of which it treats.—Dr. Hancock, Archbishop Whately's Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin, asks and answers the question, *Is the Competition between Large and Small Shops injurious to the Community?*—*The Career of the Whigs*, by Mr. Wemyss Jobson, is an example of the scurrilous in pamphleteering such as we rarely find in these days.—Mr. John Lundtley's *Air-Navigation by means of the Rotatory Balloon* is a development in print of the idea embodied in his balloon lately exhibited in the Crystal Palace.—William Lockey Harle contributes to legal controversy *An Argument on the Inutility of the Distinction between Barrister and Attorney*.—*The Ionian Islands: what they have lost and what they have suffered under the Thirty-five Years' Administration of the Lord High Commissioners sent to govern them*, is an angry yet suggestive pamphlet on the mis-government of the islands.—Mr. Thomas Batson offers to the philanthropic world some sensible suggestions on the great question of *How to improve the Condition of the Agricultural Labourer, or, a Self-supporting System, by which Boys may be Trained in Acts of Industry, and at the same time receive a suitable Education*.—Mr. J. J. Londale, Barrister-at-Law, publishes *A Lecture on the Importance to all Classes of a General Acquaintance with the Criminal Law—Christian Socialism and its Opponents* is a reply from the pen of Mr. J. M. Ludlow to certain attacks of the press on the new sect of which he was one of the originators.—*Vox Veritatis; or, the Early British Church, from the First Century to the Time of St. Augustine, in the Seventh Century*, is a party pamphlet, curious for its references,—the render being referred "to the works of Gildas, Bede, Hume and Smollett, Gibbon, Foye, Clement, Eusebius, Theodoret and Venantius."—*The Stock Exchange and its Victims* is a stirring appeal from an anonymous writer, who seems to have been "one of the victims," against the system of time bargains.—Mr. Newmarch has printed, for private circulation, *An Attempt to ascertain the Magnitude and Fluctuations of the Amount of Bills of Exchange, Inland and Foreign, in circulation at one time in Great Britain, in England, in Scotland, in Lancashire, and in Cheshire respectively, during each of the Twenty Years 1828-1847, both inclusive; and also embracing in the inquiry Bills drawn upon Foreign Countries*,—a work of great commercial research and careful analysis.—Mr. Bosworth, of Regent Street, has published a translation of the *Speech of Carlo Poverio, late Minister of Public Instruction, in his Defence before the Grand Court Extraordinary of Naples*.—"A Teacher" has issued a *Key to Dr. McCulloch's Course of Reading for the Use of Schools*, with the etymologies and explanations of all the peculiar words which it contains.—To this list we may add *The Banking Almanac, Directory, and Year-Book for 1852—An Essay on Love and Marriage, by Zadkiel,—Local Self-Government and Centralization, by Mr. J. T. Smith,—and, Mr. Bucknill's Inquiry into the Proper Classification and Treatment of Criminal Lunatics*.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adrian: or, the Clouds of the Mind, by James & Field, 2 vols. 8vo.  
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll, 12mo.  
Alcott's: or, the Pervert and the Soldier, 2 vols. post 8vo.  
Barnes on the Revelations, Cobb's edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
Best's (Mrs.) Tracts on New Test. Histories, Vol. 2, 12mo. 3s. cl.  
Browne's: the B. Theory of the Negative Sign, 8vo. 3s. 6d. swl.  
Burritt's (Eliz.) Works, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Christian's (The) Duty, from the Sacred Scriptures, 12mo. 3s. cl.  
Corybantes: Howson's Life of Epistles, Paul, Vol. 2, P. 1. 12mo.  
Cox's: M. of the Month, 12mo. 2s. cl.  
Cox's: Rev. P. Gold tried in the Fire, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Daily Offices of Prayer, and other Devotions, 12mo. 2s. cl.  
Daily Steps towards Heaven, 4th edit. royal 12mo. 2s. cl.  
Darien, by Elliot Warburton, 2nd edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.

Denton's (J. B.) Tables for Draining, 24mo. 2a. cl.  
Devotion for the Sick, 8vo. 2a. cl.  
Diodorus' Roman State from 1815 to 1850, trans., Vol. 3, 8vo. 12a. cl.  
First History of Greece, 12mo. 2a. cl.  
First History of Modern History with Life, illust., 8vo. 12a. cl.  
Gleig's Series, "Hughes' British Geography," 18mo. 12a. cl.  
Grant's (W. H.) History of Physical Astronomy, 8vo. 16a. cl.  
Hamilton's (Rev. J.) Mount of Olives, new edit. 12mo. 12a. cl.  
Hamilton's (Rev. J.) Life in Earnest, new edit. 18mo. 12a. cl.  
Headley's (Rev. J.) The Sacred Mountains, 18mo. 1a. cl.  
Headley's (Rev. J.) The Sacred Mountains, 18mo. 1a. cl.  
Hick's (Rev. W. H.) Memoir, by Ballalie, 2nd edit. or. 8vo. 5a. cl.  
History (The) of a Family, 12mo. 2a. cl.  
Household Words, conducted by C. Dickens, Vol. 4, 8vo. 5a. cl. cl.  
Huntingford's (Rev. J.) Life of St. John, 8vo. 8vo. 12a. cl.  
James' (F. W.) Spherical Trigonometry, Parts 1 & 2, 42c. each.  
Jenner's (Lieut.) Manual of Field Operations, post 8vo. 2a. cl. cl.  
Keble's Christian Year, 4th edit. 12mo. 72d. cl.  
Kennedy's (Jane) Light Hearts and Happy Days, sq. 8vo. 6d. cl.  
Kitto's Journal of Sacred Scripture, 12mo. 7 vols. 8vo. 36a. cl.  
Lever's (W. H.) Belinda, 3 vols. post 8vo. 14a. cl.  
Lever's (W. H.) Use and Abuse, 8vo. 2a. cl.  
Dinck's (W. H.) Use and Abuse, 8vo. 2a. cl.  
Parlour Library, "Stifter's Pictures of Life," 12mo. 1a. bda.  
Parlour Library, "The Times of Passion," 3 vols. post 8vo. 31a. cl.  
Parlour Library, "Stifter's Pictures of Life," 12mo. 1a. bda.  
Parlour Library, "Anderson's Story of my Life," 12mo. 1a. bda.  
Ralph's Stock and Share Broker's Directory for 1852, 2a. cl. cl.  
Reed's (C.) Land and House in Suffolk Series, 12mo. 1a. cl.  
Reed's (Capt. W. H.) The Sea-Hunter, 3 vols. post 8vo. 18mo. 12a. cl.  
Reed's (Capt. W. H.) The Sea-Hunter, 3 vols. post 8vo. 18mo. 12a. cl.  
The Crucifixion, a Pic., 12mo. 1a. cl.  
Scottish Protestant (Theol. edit. by Gibson, Vol. 1, 8vo. 4c. cl.  
Shepard's (Prof.) Pupil Outlines, 8vo. 2a. cl.  
Valpy's (Rev. F. E. J.) Manual of English History, 2nd edit. 72.  
Walker's (Rev. S. C.) Theology and Old Test., Vol. 1, 12mo. 28a. cl.  
The Gold Valuer, post 8vo. 32a. cl. cl.  
Whewell On History of Moral Philosophy in England, 8vo. 8a. bda.  
Woltham's (W.) Tables for the Use of Miners, sq. 6a. cl.  
Wood (T. W.) The Bedouin, and other Poems, 12mo. 50c. cl.  
Wordsworth's (Dr.) Occasional Sermons, 3rd series, 8vo. 8a. cl.

## THE LITERARY FORGERIES.

Mr. White, the bookseller of Pall Mall, so unfortunately involved in the affair of the Shelley and Byron forgeries, of which we gave some account a fortnight since [*ante*, p. 278], has published a statement of the circumstances attending his connexion with the case,—which by a very strange misnomer he has entitled 'The Calumnies of the *Athenaeum* Journal Exposed.' As Mr. White's pamphlet contains substantially as complete a confirmation of the facts narrated by us as we could have desired in case we had needed it,—we may for the present pass over as irrelevant to the matter immediately in hand all that part which is presumed to be a justification of the title, and suffer Mr. White to continue the strange history backwards by narrating in his own words the circumstances which introduced him into it. We do not see that any remarks of ours could well weaken the effect of this portion of Mr. White's literary enterprise,—which cannot, we think, be more satisfactorily left for our purposes than to its intrinsic failure. In giving, on authority which we took good care should be unquestionable, a narrative of the causes which had induced Mr. Moxon to withdraw from circulation as forgeries a collection of letters which only a few weeks before we had reviewed as authentic documents,—we made no charge against Mr. White; and if he found in the facts of that narrative good reason why he should put himself on his defence,—he found it for himself, and the decision is his, not ours. Since, however, he has taken up ground on to which we certainly did not challenge him—and that under cover of what is not the less intended to be an offence to ourselves because it fails of its intention—we are entitled to examine into the nature of the defence put forward in connexion with our name, though we did not demand it.

First, then, re-affirming, in their broad and rational sense, all the particulars of our former narrative—and adding that the evidences of forgery have grown in Mr. Moxon's hands since that narrative was written,—we proceed to let Mr. White state in his own way the circumstances which brought him into connexion with these unhappy transactions.

"One afternoon, during the summer of 1848, a well-dressed lady-like young person called to know if I purchased autograph letters, as she had two unpublished ones of Lord Byron's to dispose of. I replied, that although I had been in business some twenty-five years, I had never purchased an autograph letter on my own account. The name of Byron, however, and unpublished, struck me as something worth looking at, and after doing so, I made a purchase. Shortly after she called again and brought two more. I then questioned her as to who she was, where she came from, and how she obtained them. She said they were the property of her eldest sister, who resided at St. John's Wood—that they had been left her by their father, a deceased surgeon, who had been an autograph collector, especially of the MSS. of these poets—having made a point of laying his hands upon all he could be of their unpublished productions. She also said that he knew Fletcher, Byron's valet, — had attended him professionally on his death-bed—and that Fletcher had given him some books which Lord Byron had

left him, when he died in Greece. These books, however, and the Shelley Letters, she said her sister would not part with, on any account; that she herself had locked them up. That the reason of her sister parting with them one or two at a time, arose from her unwillingness to part with them at all, which would not have taken place but from the circumstance of an agent running away with some rents, on which they depended to exist for a certain period. She said the reason her sister did not come here, arose from her being an invalid, much confined to the house. As the afternoon was an awkward time for me to be interrupted by her calls—the letters taking some time to read and examine—I told her that if her sister from necessity was obliged to part with more, she had better call in the evening between half-past six and eight o'clock, at which time I should have more leisure to examine what she brought before I retire from business for the day.—She said that would suit her remarkably well, as she was in the habit of coming from St. John's Wood and returning in the omnibus, and would be her most leisure time, as through their only keeping one servant, and her sister being an invalid, she had a great many domestic duties to attend to during the day. She continued calling from time to time over a space of several months, according as she stated her sister's necessities compelled her to part with these precious relics.

The narrative is here interrupted by a lengthy digression,—involving a variety of appeals to Mr. Murray's memory, which we know from Mr. Murray himself that his memory fails to answer:—and then Mr. White resumes the story of his Shelley acquisitions.—

"I must now return to the lady incognita. After she had brought me, as she said, the whole of the *Byron Letters*, the necessities and ill health of her sister still

Letters, the necessities and ill health of her sister still continuing, she commenced bringing the *Shelley Letters*.<sup>1</sup>

"When the lady had brought me all the *Shelley Letters*, she commenced with what her sister thought the most precious of all—Fletcher's dying bequest to her father, of the *Byron Books*. After she had ceased bringing these, which I bought without the slightest suspicion, as I am sure much cleverer persons than myself would have done, she told me that there was an end of the reliques. I remember one excuse she made for *always coming to me*, was, that it was her sister's particular wish, that as I had purchased a *portion* of her books, she would like me to have the *whole*, if I would only give her such prices, or nearly so, as she had fixed upon as their value in her own mind. That her sister knew pretty well the value, as she was in the habit of obtaining marked Auctioneers' catalogues, to enable her to judge of the value of such "literary property."—That a friend of hers used to attend specially at sales to procure the information. All this appeared very feasible. She now began to come less often, and finished by bringing some manuscript books or other descriptions, which I bought merely to oblige her, having purchased the others. As I did not wish to keep these latter purchases, I sent them to Puttick & Simpson's Auction-Room,—the date of their sale can easily be ascertained by Mr. Puttick referring to his books,—and on the evening of the day on which they were sold, Mr. Rowsell, the bookseller, of Great Queen Street, called upon me, from information he had received from Mr. Puttick as to their proprietorship. He informed me he had sold one of these books to a Mr. Byron, who had not paid him for it, and he

wanted to know where he lived. This was the second time I had heard this name mentioned, and I now felt somewhat startled, thinking I might possibly have been deceived by some false story of the lady's. Her manner, however, was so artless, open, and candid, and all that I had purchased was so trifling, that I felt quite safe as to the large investment I had made, and the genuineness of her purchases. The MS. book Mr. Rowell had sold Mr. Byron, and which was the cause of the inquiry, was in some eight or nine volumes, but the name I totally forgot. A shorter time after, the Incognita called again, and I think she told me then that she had brought the last relic her sister possessed. What it was I do not remember, but I immediately accused her of coming to me with false representations, and told her what I had found out. She made sundry excuses why she had done so,—told me a great deal about her husband, his misfortunes, &c. I had, repeatedly asked her where her sister lived in St. John's Wood, but she begged I would not press the question, as her sister would much rather not have it known, from motives of delicacy. I was now, however, determined to know her residence, and sent a person with her in a cab, which she took to Judd Place, New Road, with a view of bringing her husband to me. He was, however, from home; and she promised to call with him the next day—and they did call—when he gave various excuses and reasons why he had preserved an incognita in the disposal of his MSS. and books. That he was writing

the life of his father, a portion of which he showed me in print;—that he had travelled all over England, France, Italy, and Switzerland, to collect autographs and relics of his father from persons whom he knew to possess them;—that he had purchased a great many of the letters of Mr. Hodges, of Frankfort, and of Mr. Wright, a gentleman connected with the *Quarterly Review*;—that most of the books had belonged to Fletcher, his father's valet, to whom they had been given at Byron's death;—that the Shelley letters had been collected in various ways: some, he thought, from the Marlow box, and from other quarters which I cannot remember, as is now nearly thirty years since. He gave me a written attestation that everything that I had bought was genuine, but he would not engage that they *should not be printed* in the Life of his Father, which he was preparing. This must have been some time after I sold you his Letters, and as my husband no longer occupies the house where they were written, I have no opportunity of ascertaining whether they have been printed or not.

meeting after that circumstance from that time to this, accounts for my not having told you of the last affair."

Now, the points to which we would particularly direct attention in this narrative of Mr. White are—(1) that for a gentleman who here and elsewhere asserts that he was not in the habit of buying autographs, he certainly bought a very considerable number, especially when purchased from a stranger,—(2) that he bought at last merely to oblige "Lady Incognita," a very unusual mode of practice with autograph collectors, and with booksellers generally,—(3) that he felt somewhat "startled" when he heard the name for the second time of George Gordon Byron, Esq.,—and (4) that the thought occurred to him while his purchases were still going on of his having possibly been deceived by some "false story" of his "Lady Incognita."—To these we must add other assertions, occurring elsewhere—and everywhere weakening the effect of Mr. White's statement—as, that he did not, when he bought the autographs, "know whether Mrs. Shelley was living or dead,"—and that he was not "aware of the poet having left a son"!

It was indeed high time that Mr. White should be "startled" at the mention of this George Gordon Byron's name. We ourselves, before the first visit of the Lady Incognita, had inserted in our paper of the 1st of April, 1848 a letter from the solicitors of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh (the sister of Lord Byron) in which this so-called Mr. Byron is described as being much better known to that excellent institution the Society for the Protection of Trade than to the Hon. Mrs. Leigh and the family of the noble poet. This character of this so-called Mr. Byron was known in the summer of 1848 (when the first Pall Mall visit of the Lady Incognita occurred) to all the autograph dealers and booksellers of London,—and the recorded "startle" shows that it was not unknown to Mr. White.

While still proud of his recent purchases, and buying at last *only to oblige his "Lady Incognita,"* he informs Mr. Murray, the publisher, of his Byron hoards, and Mr. Moxon, the publisher, of his Shelley acquisitions. Down to Pall Mall goes the bibliophile of Albemarle Street,—walks "up-stairs"—and asks to take the MSS. away with him, that he may inspect them at home. This he is not allowed to do;—and finally he effects the purchase of the forty-seven letters at two guineas and a half per letter,—Mr. White's receipt in acknowledgment of the money running as follows:—

"London, April 28, 1849.  
Received of John Murray, Esq. the sum of One hundred  
and twenty-three pounds, seven shillings, and 6d., for 47  
Autograph Letters of the late Lord Byron, at 2 : 12 : 6d. each.  
£123 : 7 : 6. (Signed) W. White."

Mr. White's account of Mr. Murray's visit is at least readable.—

"In the early part of 1849—the particular date you will find by reference to your cheque book—you called in one

morning, and after a little gossip, asked me if I was willing to dispose of my *Byron Letters*. They had on two or three occasions shown me little courtesies, which made me at once feel glad to meet your wishes, and we appointed a morning for you to call, when we would go up-stairs, to look the letters over and endeavour to agree for the price. After you had passed some two hours in the examination, we struck a bargain, upon which you took the parcel with you, and immediately after sent me a cheque for the amount. I never heard anything more of these letters until the other evening, when you called upon me; stating your fears, owing to the Shelley discovery, that your purchase might be in the same uncertainty. It, however, yet remains to be proved whether they are genuine or not. You are perfectly aware that I thought them so when I sold them to you; and that you believed them so too, otherwise you would not have been the purchaser; and that if, under such circumstances, you, who must have been almost as familiar with *Byron's* hand-writing as with your own; that *you*—knowing as much of the history of these Letters as myself—that *you* should be glad, without the slightest idea of their not being genuine, to purchase; must surely exonerate me from all imbecility in being deceived, (if such is the case), who had never seen an autograph letter of *Lord Byron's* before."

Passing over the *prima facie* improbability that Mr. White should purchase forty-seven letters of Byron's without knowing what his Lordship's handwriting was like, we come to the main assertion in Mr. White's pamphlet—that Mr. Murray when he purchased the letters "knew as much of the history of these letters as Mr. White himself." This we are authorized by Mr. Murray to state is untrue. Mr. White was in possession—as our readers will not have failed to observe—of important information unknown to Mr. Murray; for he never once hinted at the name so well known to the

Society for the Protection of Trade. Had he done so, Mr. Murray would have known quite enough to protect him from being a purchaser. He knew too much of this so-called Mr. Byron—as our readers will find on reference to the letter of Mrs. Leigh's solicitors before referred to.—Nor did Mr. White in connexion with the Shelley MSS. mention the name of this Mr. Byron to the bibliopolis of Dover Street,—as we have Mr. Moxon's authority for here asserting. The introduction of the name of the young gentleman described by Mr. White in the pamphlet before us as “well known to yourself” [i.e. Murray], to Moxon, to booksellers and publishers generally, and auctioneers of literary property has occurred only since the Palgrave discovery and the suppression of the Shelley volume. If Mr. White had named Mr. Byron to Mr. Murray and Mr. Moxon,—or had told the latter at any time what he tells the public in his pamphlet, that he had bought the letters from a “Lady Incognita” who came to him “with false representations”—Mr. Moxon would have been spared a heavy further expense, Mr. Browning great annoyance, and the public a painful literary surprise.

Mr. White is indignant with ourselves for making any allusion to the story of Curril and Pope's correspondence. “Now, Curril,” he says, “was a notorious character, who lived by getting hold of letters surreptitiously and publishing them in spite of their owners.” It appears to us that the bookseller who thought himself a match in prose for Pope is here very unfairly represented. We can tell Mr. White thus much,—that Curril was imposed upon by Pope himself,—that the Correspondence which Mr. White supposes him to have obtained surreptitiously was surreptitiously fastened on the too credulous Curril,—that there is this difference between Curril and himself in their several transactions, that Curril's Pope's Letters were the genuine composition of Pope, and that Mr. White's Byron, Shelley, and Keats MSS. are inventions both in the composition and in the handwriting:—that they are not even copies, but, with the exception of one, or perhaps two, absolute and undeniable forgeries.—We will give an example of the manufacture.

Our readers will remember that the discoveries about which we are writing were occasioned by means of a passage plagiarized from an article, by Sir Francis Palgrave, in the *Quarterly Review*. Since then, the reconcile reading of a Coleridge (a lady rejoicing in that honoured name) has discovered a second concoction—of a letter, in Mr. Moxon's volume, said to be from Shelley. This we give, together with its original, in parallel columns.—

“Shelley to J. H. Graham, Esq.

“But the *cerulean* blue,  
—the true celestial, she who  
really has heaven in her eye;  
follow her to the world's end.  
Love her!—Adore her!—You  
must and will. Win her and  
wear, if you can. She is the  
most delightful of God's crea-  
tures.—Heaven's best gift;  
man's joy and pride in prosperity;  
man's support and comforter  
in affliction. I own  
they are rare; but that such  
have existed, men of un-  
doubted credibility and wis-  
dom (Solomon among others)  
have testified in the strongest  
terms. That such do exist I  
can affirm—for I know some  
—one I hope to have for my  
own.”—p. 53.

“From ‘Janus; or, the Edinburgh Literary Almanack,’  
8vo. 1826.

“But the true-blue-celestial,  
clasped among bones only by  
the grossly ignorant,—the  
true celestial,—she who really  
has heaven in her eye; follow  
her to the world's end. Love  
her!—Adore her!—You  
must and will. Win her and  
wear, if you can. She is the  
most delightful of God's crea-  
tures.—Heaven's best gift; man's  
joy and pride in prosperity;  
man's support and comforter  
in affliction.

“I know there are philo-  
sophical unbelievers who  
would class my true celestials  
among fabulous creatures. I  
own they are rare; but that such  
have existed, men of un-  
doubted credibility and wis-  
dom (Solomon and Park among others) have testified  
in the strongest terms. That  
such do exist I could give evi-  
dence,—I have seen some, I  
know some,—I will not name  
them. One I hope to have for  
my own. Then I shall be the  
happiest of my kind, and I  
shall know my bliss.”

pp. 73-4.

—It is waste of words to say that the resemblances here are too close to be accidental. The forger of the Shelley letter had certainly “Janus” before him while at work on his double-faced proceeding.

There is a little episode in the Shelley Letters

which Mr. White, while relieving his mind of all that he knew on the subject, has not thought fit even to hint at in his pamphlet. He tried, it appears, an experiment in price with some of the Shelley Letters obtained from his “Lady Incognita.”—sending a small batch of them to Puttick & Simpson's, at whose room they were sold on the 10th of July, 1849, at high prices. *But* (we must add) seven of them were bought in for Mr. White, and again reappeared—still Mr. White's property—at Sotheby & Wilkinson's in the spring of last year. Then and there Mr. Moxon became their purchaser:—duly introducing his seven acquisitions into his Shelley volumes. By buying in at high prices, and letting only a few go at yet higher, Mr. White maintained the Shelley fever among autograph collectors. Lord Londesborough will perhaps not care to know that he was one of the favoured few at the sale at Puttick's:—his Lordship obtaining what the catalogue calls “An admirable letter—on a future state of existence—which he asserts, in contradistinction to the doctrines of materialism”—a forged letter to the same “John Hezekiah Graham,” an imaginary friend of Shelley, confounded with Shelley's friend Mr. Edward Graham, to whose lodgings some of the Hezekiah letters are addressed. Mr. Edward Graham is still alive,—and has at once repudiated all knowledge of the scriptural Hezekiah—and of the letters.

Mr. White has made a good harvest of the treasures brought to him by his “Lady Incognita.” He cannot have obtained less than 300 guineas for what perhaps did not cost one hundred. The market price asked from dealers by the pseudo Byron and his wife for Byron and Shelley Letters was, we have heard, half-a-guinea. If this was the case, Mr. White cleared two guineas a piece on Mr. Murray's forty seven. Mr. Murray, it is said,—and perhaps Mr. Moxon—will try the effect of an action at law for the recovery of his money. Mr. Murray is thought to have a better chance than Mr. Moxon:—the former having bought directly from Mr. White,—while the latter's chance is fettered with the “conditions” affixed to sales by auction. Mr. White is of opinion that Mr. Moxon had “better have suppressed his book and said nothing further about it:—Mr. Moxon no doubt thinks, in common with others, that Mr. White had better have suppressed his pamphlet and taken back his Shelley Letters—seeking his redress from his “Lady Incognita” and the very well known gentleman whom she claimed as her husband.

If further evidence were required that Mr. White's purchases from his “Lady Incognita” were forgeries, it might be found in the circumstances, among others, that a letter said to be written by Keats, and sold at Mr. White's sale last year for 2*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. stood for sale this week at Puttick's,—and was withdrawn,—and that two of the “Lady Incognita's” Byron books, formerly the property of Mr. White, were *also withdrawn*. Lord Mahon, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and other purchasers are equally convinced that they have been imposed on—and in no ordinary way.

We give Mr. White the credit of believing at

one time—and for a long time—that his acquisitions were perfectly genuine. We have not the slightest intention of mixing him up with these wicked and impudent forgeries. Such an idea is utterly out of the question. We repeat, that we had in our statement a fortnight ago no intention

to charge him in any way:—but we also repeat, that he having thrown a statement at us, we were bound by his own challenge to examine it.—From his own pamphlet, then, we gather that he has long had a suspicion that his acquisitions were forgeries. If we are correct in this, it behoved him the moment those suspicions arose to have communicated them to Mr. Murray and Mr. Moxon. Mr. White must have known that the letters in question were not bought as mere curiosities by publishers,—and that the additional expense of paper, print, binding, advertisements, and editorship would be long incurred in issuing them to the public. Mr.

Moxon's heaviest loss is not the purchase-money of the letters,—but the cost of his volumes in which those letters appeared.—Mr. Murray was allowed to run the same risk,—and is probably saved only at Mr. Moxon's cost. Whatever fur-

ther good ground of complaint these publishers may have against Mr. White for the transactions in question,—this is a grievance out of which we do not see that the latter has any possible escape. The wrong is not redressed by the bold defiance which advertises a charge of calumny against the *Athenæum*, or by the blustering familiarity with which under such circumstances addresses a pamphlet to “Dear Murray.”

#### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Crystal Palace seems to be finally doomed. In answer to a question formally proposed in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary has this week stated that it is the intention of Government not to interfere with the old contract,—and that consequently “the building is to be removed by the 1st of May,” or as soon after as may be found possible. Mr. Walpole referred to the Report of the Commissioners, appointed, as our readers know, to take evidence as to cost, &c., as opposed to the idea of preserving the structure merely as a monument of the Exhibition:—an enterprise which had yielded enjoyment and instruction “to four millions of people” not standing in need of such memorial. The house received this announcement in silence. Unless, therefore, some sudden demonstration should be made by the public—which is not likely under the present excitement in the world of politics—the beautiful structure which for a year has adorned Hyde Park will soon exist only in “the thousand and one” prints which report of it, or in the memory of the living thousands from which it cannot pass away.

At the last moment we have received a copy of the Report of the three Special Commissioners;—and as we believe the subject to be one of much popular interest, we hasten to present it to our readers.—

Office of Works, &c. 19th February, 1852.

My Lords,—In compliance with your Lordships' directions we have made inquiry into the several matters referred to us in the Treasury letter, dated the 13th of December 1851.

It will be most convenient that we should in the first place report upon those questions which will admit of distinct and definite replies; these are,—

I. The price at which the Government could purchase the Exhibition Building.—It appears that since the 31st of December, 1851, the building has been given up by the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Exhibition, and has become the sole property of the contractors. In order, therefore, to obtain a reply to this question, we applied to Sir C. Fox, and he has stated on the part of the contractors that the price of the building as it now stands is £5,834*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*. to which amount, however, must be added a sum for its maintenance since the 1st of December. Sir C. Fox has stated that he expects the Royal Commissioners to pay a sum of 20,912*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. beyond what he has already received, and if this expectation should be realized the purchase-money would be reduced to that extent.

II. The cost at which it could be adapted for a permanent structure.—The works necessary for this purpose the contractors would undertake to execute for the sum of 26,000*l*., assuming that it were determined to retain the building on its present site.

III. The cost of removing the building, and re-fixing it upon another site.—The answer to this question must of course depend upon the distance of the removal, and the nature of the soil upon which it may be proposed to refix the building; but assuming it to be within a distance to which the materials could be carted, and that the site chosen for its re-construction were attended with no unfavourable circumstances, Sir C. Fox has stated the cost of its removal and re-construction, including such improvements as would adapt it for a permanent building, to be 61,000*l*. In other words, adding the cost of removal and re-construction to the price of the purchase, the Exhibition building could be removed and refixed for the sum of 127,935*l*. in a condition in which it could be permanently maintained.

IV. The probable cost which would be required

for the maintenance of the building.—The contractors would undertake to maintain the structure, including the cost of painting it externally and internally every four years, for the sum of 5,000*l.* a year.

The other questions which your Lordships have submitted to our consideration must be matter of opinion, and will not allow of such easy solution. These are,—

V. The purposes to which the building could be most advantageously applied.—Upon this point a variety of suggestions have been offered.

A large covered space affords, it is said, accommodation for innumerable objects and facilities for public amusement and instruction. These are advantages which, it is argued, should not be neglected, but should in some way or other be rendered available; and accordingly the Exhibition building might, it has been suggested, comprise within its ample area museums, sculpture galleries, lecture rooms, sheltered walks for invalids, places of recreation for the idle, and of scientific research for the studious.

It is impossible fairly to examine these various suggestions without at the same time considering another question,—namely,

VI. The site which it may be desirable to select for this building:—Whether or not the Government could, consistently with former engagements, retain the building upon its present site, is a question into which we do not consider it our province to enter; but we have not deemed it right, in regard to this point, to exclude some evidence which appears to deserve your Lordships' attention.

Assuming that the present site were deemed unobjectionable, it appears to us that a portion of Hyde Park should not be permanently appropriated, unless to an object of very general interest and advantage.

The British Museum affords undoubtedly insufficient space for its daily increasing collections; but we believe that the structure in Hyde Park could not be rendered subservient to its relief without extensive alterations, which, while they would impair the effect of the building, would ill satisfy persons who visited the collections.

The sculptures of Egypt, of Lycia, and of Nineveh, might, it has been said, be advantageously seen under a roof which from its lightness and transparency resembles the open air. The contrast of light and shade is, however, deemed advantageous to sculpture, and the colossal character of these antiquities may be by other persons thought to accord best with massive architecture.

Mr. Hawkins, the head of the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, thinks it objectionable to divide the collection, while he observes that articles of value could not be safely deposited in this building, unless the precautions resorted to during the time of the Exhibition were again adopted.

It is moreover obvious that rooms for the officers of the department must be provided; and it is probable that gradually the subdivisions and alterations of the interior would prove the bad economy of appropriating this much admired structure to a purpose for which it was not originally designed.

The force of these observations appears to have been in some measure admitted, even by persons who recommend this appropriation of the building. It may be seen, for instance, that Mr. Cole contemplates this only as a temporary employment of the building until some more suitable edifice shall have been constructed for the various institutions which he thinks it desirable to establish.

Amidst the various schemes that have been proposed, with a view of rendering the building permanently attractive on its present site, the plan recommended by Sir Joseph Paxton appears to us the most eligible. He submitted a very ingenious plan for converting the building into a garden, and having estimated the cost of this conversion, he states that the entire outlay necessary for the purchase of the building and its subsequent adaptation would be 150,000*l.* He also estimates the cost of its future maintenance at 12,000*l.* a year. Upon further consideration, however, Sir Joseph Paxton has revised this estimate, and stated the yearly charge for the maintenance of the fabric and the

renewal of the interior decorations required to render it permanently attractive at 20,000*l.* a year.

Even after making these extensive alterations in the present building, Sir Joseph Paxton has admitted that it will not be in all respects the best adapted to its purpose, and that for the sum of 150,000*l.* he could put up a much finer, a more magnificent, and more appropriate structure than the Exhibition building.

We are not prepared to say that the sum of 150,000*l.* would cover the cost of adapting the building to the purposes of a garden. We should think it more prudent to assume 200,000*l.* as the expenditure which would be necessary for these works.

Considering the large annual expenditure which will be required for the maintenance of the gardens when made, it appears to us to be inexpedient to commence the work upon a plan admitted to be imperfect.

Should your Lordships determine to recommend to Parliament an annual grant for the maintenance of an ornamental garden under glass within the precincts of the Parks, the plan for such a structure should, we think, be designed with all the skill which science and experience can direct to this task; and it would be unfortunate that the architect should be fettered by the endeavour to employ old materials and re-adapt former arrangements.

We believe that the remembrance of the late Exhibition would be unfavourable to a new appropriation of the building, as it would be impossible to reproduce the brilliant effect obtained from the rich collections which were temporarily placed there.

The evidence which we have taken induces us to believe that even if the building were removed to another site, such, for instance, as Battersea Park, it could not be rendered a self-supporting establishment, unless it were under the management of persons who might conduct it as a commercial speculation.

We do not suppose that the Government would purchase it for such an object, and therefore we have not inquired further into such an appropriation of the building.

We endeavoured to ascertain whether the Exhibition building, or any portion of the structure, could be usefully employed at Kew in connexion with the Botanical Gardens.

The Palm house affords space for the exhibition of tropical plants, but a building for the growth of plants requiring shelter and moderate heat is much desired.

In those grounds there exists already an establishment which could be employed in the care of the plants, and it must be admitted that the height and beauty of the transept forming the most striking portion of the building would be a great ornament to the gardens at Kew.

We inquired therefore of Sir C. Fox the cost of removing the central portion to the extent of thirty-three bays, erecting this central piece together with two new ends, and completing this diminished building as a permanent structure.

From his reply, it appears that the price of this purchase and the charge for refixing it would amount to about 80,000*l.* Some additional expense would have to be incurred for warming and ventilating apparatus.

The results of the evidence here collected appear to us to show, that if it be proposed to retain the building on its present site, the best purpose to which it could be applied would be the formation of an ornamental garden, as suggested by Sir J. Paxton; if it were decided not to retain the building in Hyde Park, we do not know any other site upon which we can recommend its re-construction at the public expense.

If the expenditure of 80,000*l.* were not deemed an insuperable objection, the principal portion of the building might be removed to Kew, where its future maintenance as a conservatory, both useful and ornamental, might be provided for with a comparatively small increase to the establishment of the Botanic Gardens.

In the event, however, of such a scheme meeting with the sanction of your Lordships and the ap-

proval of Parliament, we believe that it would be the most economical course of proceeding to purchase the entire structure, and again to dispose of those portions which might not be required for the purposes of the Botanical Gardens.

We have the honour to be, my Lords,  
Your Lordships' very humble servants,

SEYMOUR.  
W. CUBITT.  
JOHN LINDLEY.

The Right Honourable  
the Lords Commissioners  
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

We may add, for the benefit of such of our readers as may desire to see the interior of the Crystal Palace once more, ere it shall have passed away, that Messrs. Fox & Henderson intend to throw it open to the public, free of charge, on Monday next and three following Mondays,—and on the other days of the same weeks at an admission price of sixpence,—with the exception of Saturdays, when the charge will be one shilling.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE correspondence of the Government with the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland on the subject of the Irish School Books has just been published from the dates May 17, 1851, to January 16, 1852. The points of dispute between the Irish Board and the protesting London booksellers have been advanced a little,—but the final decision had not, as we infer, been arrived at when the late Cabinet resigned. The present state of the matter implies a compromise between the conflicting principles. The Treasury Lords had agreed, "upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case," that "the school books printed for the Irish Board should be limited to the supply required for the use of the Irish National Schools." They, however, appended to this resolution an opinion that "measures should be adopted by which the sale of the same school books in an authentic form and at reasonable prices to the public at large should be continued." The Irish Board was accordingly requested to devise a scheme for carrying out this latter provision,—and in the Parliamentary correspondence we have the particulars of their suggestions. They advise that two points shall be chiefly cared for—low price and textual accuracy; and on strict conditions of this kind the English bookseller may become the contractor, and the Irish school books reach the general public through the ordinary channel of the trade.

At last there is a prospect that the national Records will be safely housed, unless an egregious blunder be committed—which seems to be threatened. The walls of the new Record repository in Chancery Lane are now above forty feet from the ground, and are sufficient to develop the character of the building,—which is of a late massive perpendicular kind. The present portion is intended to be the centre of the structure,—which when completed will be flanked by towers. The interior of the building is divided into a series of moderate sized chambers, evidently with the intention of obtaining security from fire—so as to limit the volume of fire in case a fire should happen anywhere. So far as the walls develop the form and arrangements of the chambers at present, it appears that they are made to communicate one with the other, besides there being an access to each one from a central passage. If this inter-communication is intended to be preserved, it is a decided mistake,—as it would destroy that fire-proof security which is the first object of the building; and we would call the attention of the Master of the Rolls and of the architect to the point. A communication from one room to the other may be an official convenience, but these features are not absolutely necessary, and should not be obtained by the sacrifice of that which is.

A Correspondent informs us that the Trustees of the British Museum have just determined on giving increased facilities to the public visiting that national establishment. The Museum will in future be open from nine to four o'clock during the months of November, December, January, and February,—from nine to five o'clock during the months of September, October, March, and



## SCIENTIFIC

## SOCIETIES.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—*March 8.*—The President, Sir R. I. Murchison, in the chair.—The President, in the name of the Council, who were unanimous on the subject, called on the meeting to elect by acclamation Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York—who had, at his own expense, fitted out and despatched an Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions,—as an Honorary Member. The proposition was unanimously carried.—The following letter, addressed to the President from Mr. Addington, H.M. Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was read.—“Sir, With reference to your letter of the 30th of January, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you herewith sealed letters to the Commandant of the Port of Petropavlosk, and to the Director of the Russian American colonies at Sitka, and an open letter to the Russian authorities in the neighbourhood of Behring Strait, which, at the request of Her Majesty’s Government, the Emperor has been pleased to allow to be written, enjoining the parties to whom they are addressed to exert their good offices in favour of Capt. Beaton’s Expedition.—The Russian Government has moreover sent directly to the Russian authorities on the East Coast of Siberia, and on the North-west Coast of America, instructions to afford to Capt. Beaton all the assistance which it may be in the power of those authorities to render to him.”—Capt. D. Beaton, Capt. W. Peel, R.N., J. Bates, and J. W. Prout, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.—The papers read were, —1. ‘Vice-Consul Dickson’s route from Triboli to Ghadames’; and 2. ‘Narrative of a Visit by H.M.S. Calypso, Capt. Worth, to the Georgian, Navigators’, Feejee, and Friendly Islands.’—After an account of his visit to Pitcairn’s Island—the inhabitants of which Capt. Worth represents as existing in a state of primitive happiness—the paper proceeded to describe the other islands above mentioned. The Feejees were represented as the most disgusting cannibals on the face of the earth. They not only devour human flesh, but give it a preference over all other food. One moment they would converse with a man with frankness and friendliness, and the next they will imbue their hands in his heart’s blood. Among other revolting details, it was stated on the authority of Mr. Hunt, the Wesleyan Missionary, that not less than 500 persons had been eaten within fifteen miles of his residence during the last five years. A common remark among them when seeing a fine man is, “What fine eating he would make.” Curiously enough, combined with these barbarous, cruel and degrading practices, they possess traits of good breeding.—Cpts. Fitzroy and Kellett, who were present and who had visited these islands, bore joint testimony to the general truth and accuracy of the statements made by Capt. Worth.

**INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.**—*March 8.*—C. Fowler, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The discussion on the state of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey, and their proposed restoration, was commenced by Mr. Donaldson,—whose essay on the subject was reported by us a fortnight back. That gentleman added some further information,—especially a rubbing of a brass in Edward the Confessor’s Chapel, which showed the frightful dilapidation to which these memorials had been subjected. He offered another design for restoring the upper part of the shrine of the Confessor, differing from that referred to on the former occasion.—Mr. G. G. Scott, the Abbey architect, laid before the meeting some historical information respecting the mosaic altar pavement, the tomb of Henry the Third, and more especially the Shrine, in reference both to its original erection and subsequent alterations. He pointed out several peculiarities in this curious monument, and discussed the probable arrangement of its western or altar end. He declined to adopt any decided views with respect to the question of restoration. Much might be said in favour of it, when the sadly mutilated state of the Royal Tombs was considered; but on the other hand the injuries

they had received were the very proofs of their identity, and if restored they might be regarded with less veneration than at present. At all events, drawings and measurements should be made, with the utmost care and minuteness, so as to serve as authorities for the restoration, if it should be now or hereafter determined on.—Mr. G. Godwin urged the share which English artists had had in the execution of some of the royal tombs, as proved by the researches of the Rev. Joseph Hunter. He trusted that the question of restoration would be carefully considered, as he should regret to see any mere theoretical views carried out. Disfigured as the Abbey was by incongruous monuments, he thought the architect should have a veto on the admission of any more; and that some of those at present existing might be removed to the triforium or elsewhere.—Mr. C. J. Richardson referred to records and other authorities, for the names of the workmen, and similar particulars, respecting the erection of the monuments; and from his own experience at the Temple Church, pointed out the valuable results which might be obtained merely by careful cleaning.—Mr. Donaldson suggested that the members, in a body, should visit and survey the monuments in question; which it was accordingly arranged should be done, on the Monday following at twelve o’clock,—the discussion in the mean time being adjourned.

**MICROSCOPICAL.**—*March 17.*—G. Jackson, Esq., President, in the chair.—Dr. Hamilton, L. S. Beale, Esq., and C. C. Smith, Esq. were elected members.—Mr. Shadbold read a paper ‘On the Collection of Objects for Microscopic Investigation.’—The author’s remarks were confined chiefly to the collection of specimens of freshwater Alge, Diatomaceæ, and Desmidea in the neighbourhood of London.—Mr. W. Delarue gave a description of an apparatus invented by Mr. Peters for tracing lines of excessive delicacy on the surface of glass. He described the micrometer lines which had been previously drawn on glass; but by means of this apparatus a far greater minuteness had been obtained than before. It consisted of a lever fitted with a diamond at the short end, and which accurately traced on a piece of glass anything that was drawn or written at the other or long end. In this way Mr. Peters had succeeded in writing the Lord’s Prayer in a space not exceeding the 1-53rd of an inch square. Specimens of the writing were exhibited; and though requiring a high magnifying power to be seen at all, each line of the letters was perfectly distinct.

**SYRO-EGYPTIAN.**—*March 9.*—Mr. S. Sharpe in the chair.—Dr. Camps read an analysis of a paper ‘On the Deciphering of the Second Achaemenian or Median species of Arrow-headed writing,’ by N. L. Westergaard, in his *Mémoire de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*.—Mr. Ainsworth read part of a ‘Memoir on the History, Religion, and Customs of the Samaritans,’ by Dr. L. Loewe.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

**W.K.D.** Royal Institution, 4.—‘On the Chemistry of the Metals,’ by Mr. C. G. Daniell.  
British Architectural, 8.—  
**—** Geographical, half-past 8.—‘Capt. Donald Beaton’s Statement on the Progress of the Behring Strait Expedition,’—‘Late Travels in South-Western and South-Eastern Africa,’ by Mr. Cassiott.—‘On the Classification of Water-Snakes,’ by Mr. N. L. Westergaard.  
**TUES.** Royal Institution, 3.—‘On Animal Physiology,’ by Prof. W. Jones.  
Zoological, 8.—‘On Additional Evidences respecting the Dodo,’ by Mr. Broderip.—‘On New Lepidoptera,’ by Mr. G. Gray.  
Civil Engineers, 8.—‘On the Results of the use of Tubular Boilers, or Flue Boilers of inadequate surface, or imperfect absorption of heat,’ by Admiral Lord Donaldson.—‘On certain Points in the Construction of Marine Boilers,’ by Mr. Scott Russell.—‘Description of a Diaphragm steam Boiler,’ by M. Boutigny (d’Evreux).  
British Meteorological, 7.  
**WED.** Royal Institution, 4.—‘On the Chemistry of the Metals,’ by Mr. C. G. Daniell.  
Society of Arts, 8.—‘On Gems and Precious Stones,’ by Prof. J. Tennant.  
**—** Geological, half-past 8.—‘On the Foot-tracks in the Potsdam Sandstone of Lower Canada,’ by Mr. W. E. Logan.—‘Description of the Potsdam Sandstone Foot-tracks,’ by Prof. Owen.  
**THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—‘On the Physical Principles of the Steam-Engine,’ by the Rev. J. Barlow, M.A.  
Royal Society of Literature, 4.  
Antislavery, 8.  
Numismatic, 7.  
Royal, half-past 8.—‘Experimental Researches in Electricity,’ by Mr. Faraday.

**FRI.** Royal Institution, half-past 8.—‘On the Principles of the Construction and Security of Locks,’ by Prof. Cooper.  
**SAT.** Royal Institution, 3.—‘On some of the Arts connected with Organic Chemistry,’ by Prof. W. T. Brande.  
— Botanical, 3.  
— Medical, 8.

## THE SILURIAN SYSTEM.

As the abstract of a Memoir, by Prof. Sedgwick, on the Palaeozoic Rocks, of which an abbreviation appeared in your last number, might lead some of your readers to suppose that the “Silurian System” is a “baseless” sort of fabric, that requires reconstruction, I beg permission to state the substance of the reply which I made *verbis locis* at the apartments of the Geological Society to the points advanced by my old friend, who has become an antagonist—the only one, however, with whom I am acquainted—to views which I trust are firmly established.

Divested of numerous local names, the proposition now brought forward (seventeen years after the promulgation of the Silurian nomenclature) is, that a very large portion of the lower Silurian rocks, described by me as “Llandeilo Flags,” &c., be transferred to the so-called “Cambrian Rocks.” On my part, I contend that geologists must adhere to my nomenclature, founded on data which have proved to be true—a nomenclature that has been generally adopted at home and abroad.

The few arguments required to sustain my position will be intelligible to every one. Let those who wish to know what the Silurian System is, repair to the instructive great Geological Museum in Jermyn Street. There they will see that all the inferior slates, schists, and limestones of North Wales which contain fossils are named Silurian. They will also see that in the coloured maps and sections illustrative of North Wales, Silurian Rocks are represented as extending over nearly all that region, including Snowdon and Cader Idris; the term “Cambrian” being restricted to certain masses of unfossiliferous greywacke which, like the Longmynd in Salop, rise from beneath the lowest fossil-bearing strata. Why, then, did Sir Henry De la Beche and his followers in the field, Ramsay, Aveline, Selwyn and others, adopt this classification? and why has it been confirmed by Edward Forbes, Phillips, Salter, and the palaeontologists of the Government Survey? Simply that, after a long and careful scrutiny, these observers have convinced themselves that the territory called Cambria, at a time when its fossil animals were undescribed, is made up of the same strata, and contains the same organic remains as the rocks of Siluria, whose contents were so long ago described by myself. Inquiries and researches in various countries of Europe and America, in some of which I took part, were followed by similar results; and as the Lower Silurian types of life have everywhere proved to be the oldest, the term Cambrian cannot be applied to any rocks containing such remains.

In truth, the adoption of the nomenclature of Prof. Sedgwick would substantially destroy the Silurian System of Rocks. For whilst he leaves me the Caradoc sandstone for a base, he would cut away from it the next underlying formation, my own Llandeilo Flags; though it is known to every one who has worked in these primeval rocks that many of the same species of shells and trilobites occur in both the formations of Caradoc and Llandeilo. How, then, is the practical geologist to draw any line through the middle of a group the upper and lower members of which are thus naturally united? How, indeed, break up a great natural system of former life in which many of the same animals are found to be common to the superior and inferior divisions?

That the base line on which Prof. Sedgwick lays so much stress, was in many parts inaccurately defined at the close of my labours in Siluria, is very true; but the fossil base and all which might lie beneath it were then left to my old friend and coadjutor to determine. The chief phenomena which I described in Siluria, after seven consecutive years of labour, have stood the test of time; and a com-

\* See Silurian Classification in the *Philos. Magazine*, 1835. The word “Cambrian” was then unknown to geologists. The whole was definitively published in 1838 (see Preface), though 1839 is on the title-page.



LEONARD.—This Eminent and Classical VIOLINIST will make his First Appearance in England at ELLA'S FIFTH WINTER EVENING, on THURSDAY, March 23, at Willis's. Programme:—Quintett, G minor; Mozart—Aria, De Biasi, Handel's Trio, in B flat, Op. 1, No. 1; De Biasi, Op. 44, M. Sivori—Song Nicolo—Souvenir de Haydn, G minor; Op. 10, No. 1; Leonardi, Pianist, M. Aguilar, Vocalist, Madame Violin, and Leonard. Single Tickets, 7s. each, to be had at Craven & Son, Regent Street.—The Last Concert will be on Thursday, April the 13th. J. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—It will be difficult for the new Society, or any other body of instrumentalists great or small assembled in England, to surpass the execution of the Philharmonic orchestra at its opening concert on Monday. The first symphony was Haydn's No. 12,—how cheerfully and picturesquely martial in its slow movement!—how melodious in its *minuetto*! The second was Beethoven's 'Eroica,' which we never heard in greater perfection. The Overtures were those to 'Die Zauberflöte' and to 'Preciosa.' M. Halle played Mendelssohn's Second Concerto better than it has yet been played by any one save its composer. Signor Sivori performed his florid *Fantasia* on the last sickly air from 'Lucia,'—a theme which we would gladly bury out of hearing for some years to come. The singers were Madame Castellan and Mr. Sims Reeves. The former sang the Italian *scena*, 'Infelice,' composed by Mendelssohn for the Philharmonic Concerts, which we have already characterized as one of his least happy productions. Thus, excellent as the execution was, the avoidance of novelty could hardly have been more complete. There is a possibility, we hear, of Herr Joachim playing at the next concert, and he is announced as about to bring with him to England several new compositions. Some important acquisitions have been made to the orchestra. Signor Piatti is a precious addition to the band of *violoncelli*. Signor Bottesini is now among the double basses. Mr. Pratten is principal flute. The audience does not seem to have suffered by the threats of rivalry,—implying as they do newer music, a larger room and smaller prices of admission.

St. MARTIN'S HALL.—At the third of Mr. Hull's *Monthly Concerts* were repeated, among other good music, the second act of Gluck's 'Orfeo,' in which the principal part was sung by Miss Williams,—the 'Choral Fantasia' of Beethoven,—the 'Lauda Sion' of Mendelssohn,—and the 'Sanctus,' 'Benedictus' and 'Hosanna' by Gounod, Mrs. Enderssohn and Mr. Swift taking the *solo*. This last noble music, let us here state, has grown in request in Paris this season, having been twice performed at the same series of concerts.—It is now, too, beginning to be asked for in the French provinces.

Mr. W. S. BENNETT'S CONCERTS.—That Shakespeare is not always infallible—that not always the rose.

By any other name would smell as sweet.—Mr. W. S. Bennett's last concert illustrated to our satisfaction. Had Mozart's Pianoforte Trio with clarinet, and Beethoven's theme and variations, Op. 44, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, been signed by meaner names, the small scale in which the first is written, and the trifling dullness of the second, would not have commanded the attention of the large audience that on Tuesday evening listened with cathedral silence, and applauded cordially. The great feature of the evening was, the concert-giver's new *Sonata* for pianoforte with violoncello—a work (apart from the value attached to it by its composer's coyness in appearance) of more than ordinary interest and importance. Every part of this *Sonata* has been well—if not always wisely—considered. The first movement begins with a pleasing *Cantabile Andante* in a major, triple time; after which comes the principal *allegro molto*, in a minor. Here the main subject is based on a rapid and whirling finger-phrase, in place of such a large or distinct idea as should in such a position be exposed and commented upon—being fitted for a *finale* than for a principal movement. In the second subject of this *allegro*, Mr. Bennett has, according to the fashion of the time, followed the choral and somewhat mannered plainness of Mendelssohn in laying out the melody. Further, the *allegro* is made disproportionate by a

repetition of its first moiety. The second part is hardly sufficiently important; and in place of its being wrought up to a stormy and animated close, subsides into the *andante* (§) by which the *allegro* was prefaced.—On the whole, the commencement is the least happy portion of the *Sonata*. The subsequent movement, a *Menuet caractéristique*, is in every respect charming:—fresh, quaint, full of contrast,—one which might have been written in express illustration of our remarks last week [p. 306] on the freshness and variety arising from such essays when they are made with a purpose, and not to conceal poverty of invention. This *Menuet* (in which Signor Piatti's playing was admirable) was deservedly *encored*. The *rondo* in a major *Allegro Piacevole* in an agreeable and rich movement, though less clear in its ideas and less complete in its texture. But we may here give the composer the "benefit of the doubt" caused by the executant,—remarking generally, that Mr. Bennett's manner of playing does not afford the apprehension due help when a new composition is to be introduced. So far from it, he seems (to borrow a figure from a sister art) to hang up a veil or a clouded glass between us and the matter to be exhibited: which we must thus study with its outlines blurred and its colours melted. That the smoothest *legato* style does not exclude clearness, Hummel wondrously proved,—that the uttermost ease of *tempo* need not lose itself in a meandering slackness was exemplified by Mr. W. S. Bennett's master and model Mendelssohn. "For better or for worse," however, we are heartily glad to welcome Mr. Bennett back to composition by a work so carefully finished and in parts so attractive as this *Sonata*,—which we hope to hear again and again.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—We have received from Mr. Williams, the late Secretary of the London Sacred Harmonic Society, the following communication.—

"March 17.

"Sir,—As your valuable paper is the only one in which the pamphlet signed *Veritas* has been alluded to, I feel myself called upon through its means frankly to avow that I am the person who caused it to be printed and circulated at Exeter Hall in January last. My motive was to endeavour to put an end to the opposition experienced by the London Sacred Harmonic Society from its older rival, together with suffering the anxiety connected with its management to warp my mind. Though compelled by illness to withdraw from active service, I am the more induced at once to remove the charge resting upon three of my late colleagues consequent upon the withdrawal of their signatures as they had nothing to do with the pamphlet in question from first to last, either directly or indirectly. To those gentlemen mentioned or alluded to in it, I have but to say I withdraw entirely the offensive expressions applied to them either individually or collectively. I regret most sincerely I ever circulated the paper, or anonymously applied any language to them that may have given offence, trusting such retraction and apology will remove any pain they may have experienced through the pamphlet in question. This act is on my part purely voluntary, no one wishing or even suggesting it to me, but the act being public, I have taken the same means to express my regret. My late colleagues withdrew their names because upon reflection they objected to the wording of the disclaimer. I, mine, because I issued the pamphlet. I do not offer this as an apology. I am aware, though in private act, I should not have appended my name to it. If this painful circumstance to myself shall help to such examination of the grounds of opposition the Society I prize so highly suffers and the ill feeling engendered through it becomes allayed, I shall not regret an unhappiness I have suffered, though shall ever be sorry to put the paper in circulation, and nothing that can happen to the humble individual like myself can be of consequence compared with the importance of seeing two powerful musical bodies pursuing a noble path without the commission of an act by which the minds of the members of either may be wounded or disturbed. Trusting to your kindness for the insertion of the avowal and apology, I am, &c.

W. WILLIAMS.

On the above letter from Mr. Williams no comment is needed as regards himself. He has explained why he officially signed a disclaimer of any knowledge concerning the authorship or origin of the very pamphlet signed by "Veritas," which he now openly confesses to have written,—in terms sufficiently and finally conclusive.—We must, however, point out that the case of the three committee-men, Messrs. Everett and the Messrs. Surman, who also signed the disclaimer, and who also afterwards withdrew their signatures, is not improved by the above extraordinary revelations.

DRURY LANE.—A word must suffice to announce the production at Drury Lane of "Lucrezia Borgia"

in an English version. On the Italian stage this opera does not live by its music, but by the passion and dramatic force of the artists executing it,—the great scenes and situations demanding nothing short of the most consummate powers to do them justice. It is no offence to say that Madame Evelina Garcia, M. Fedor, and Mr. Henry Drayton are not quite a Grisi, a Mario, a Ronconi; and thus to illustrate that the selection of such work by Mr. Bunn is a managerial mistake of the "very first water," since assuredly the simplest exercise of common sense would assure those in authority that to expose clever persons to comparisons with artists of genius—in cases where no necessity exists, and where the works to be executed have only a limited life interest inherent in themselves—is a folly among follies and one of the greatest.

HAYMARKET.—On Wednesday evening was produced "White Magic," an original comic opera in two acts, the music by Signor Biletti, the *libretto* by Mr. Henry F. Chorley. The principal artists are Miss L. Pyne, Miss Pyne, Messrs. Harrison and Weiss.—The opera is announced for performance on every opera-night till further notice.

OLYMPIC.—A new *ballet d'action* was produced last week at this theatre; in which Mr. Edwin Edwards, as the *Fiend of Earth*, performs many clever and fantastic tricks, to the amusement or annoyance of an old vine-dresser and his neighbours. The fiend in costume and make-up is no other than the old God Pan; and the feats which he accomplishes, though humorous and eccentric, are benevolent enough,—done in the spirit of mirth rather than in that of mischief. They are, however, too abundant; for the ballet began to fatigue the attention long before the close, though felt to be clever. A grand *Galoppe* and *Pas de Trois*, by Mr. A. F. Forrest, Miss Looe, and Miss Wyndham, were executed with spirit,—and the finale was effective.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.—On Monday night a little piece in one act, called "A Ragged School" was produced, which for its object, if not for its merit, conciliates attention. The scene is a dormitory, where the urchins are assembled under the care of *Downy Billy* (Mr. J. Rogers); who makes love in curious fashion, and dilates on his eligibility for a matrimonial engagement by describing his ability for street exhibition,—accompanying his description with imitations of well-known street performers. These were amusing enough,—and indeed displayed more than ordinary talent and skill in the actor. Miss Saunders as a poor Savoyard boy, or rather as an heiress so disguised, enacted a sentimental part with genuine pathos. Her presence among the group of course brings prosperity to the members, and the "Ragged School" closes with a fortunate *dénouement*.—The little drama was successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Gossip.—It is now said that *Her Majesty's Theatre* will shortly open with "Maria di Rohan." It is rather hazardous to select a work which even Ronconi's transcendent dramatic skill and Albion's luscious singing were unable to maintain on the stage of the *Royal Italian Opera*. Mdlle. Cravelli we suppose will take the lead until the arrival of Mdlle. Wagner, which the German papers announce cannot be expected earlier than May. We imagine Madame Soutou will not be in London for some time. To what an odd state is Italian opera coming, when we find three German ladies in "pride of place" as *prime donne*! It is added that Mr. Balfe returns to his old position at the head of Mr. Lumley's orchestra. Of new operas to be represented there is not even a whisper.

By a complimentary letter from M. Vieuxtemps to Mr. Ella, advertised in the *Times*, we learn that the excellent Belgian violinist is about to come to London this spring, to perform at the concerts of the *Musical Union*. Our attention having been drawn to the subject by the manner of the above announcement, we must ask Mr. Ella whether in

MAR. 20, 1852

advertising his speculation, by the publication of private correspondence, there is not something more of the "patent medicine" style than suits the tone of a society perpetually lauded by him as being the most select of the select!—That which is objectionable in a Drury Lane play-bill does not receive canonization because the scene is changed to King Street, St. James's.

The *Dramatic and Musical Review* mentions that "the Liverpool Sacred Harmonic Society," to the rumoured formation of which we have adverted, is about to prepare a new Oratorio, "composed by Mr. Hackett, the conductor."—Meanwhile, private letters from that enterprising town state that the large and liberal projects which we have announced are by no means in such a state of completeness as such advertisements would seem to indicate.—The following note from a Correspondent, though containing little that is new, may be useful as drawing fresh attention to a subject already occupying the profession and the public.—

"Your remarks on the production of Oratorios in the country in your journal of the 6th inst. have reminded me that since the time of Handel, I believe, no Oratorio has been first produced in London. Even those of Spohr and Mendelssohn have been first performed either at Birmingham, Norwich, or Germany. From what does this arise?—From the want of discrimination or judgment in those who have the management of the great choral societies; from inertness and want of energy and enterprise; from over-fastidiousness, or from other causes. From whatever cause it may arise, I cannot think it reflects honour on the metropolis, especially as several of the works so produced have had the greatest success in London, after being endorsed with the favourable verdict of Birmingham or Norwich; nor does it evince that liberality towards composers which might naturally be expected. I trust the metropolis will some day wipe away the stigma which attaches to it on this head." To employ our Correspondent's word, we may "endorse" the above communication, by pointing out that the *Sacred Harmonic Society* is now in such a state of prosperity that a commission might gracefully be given.—But to whom the commission? Since our friend has cited Spohr and Mendelssohn, he must be reminded that composers of such unquestioned weight and value "do not hang upon every tree,"—that from the conditions of its form and nature, success is less easily attainable for an Oratorio than for any other composition, vocal or instrumental,—that the cost of study and production is great,—and lastly, that a metropolitan failure in so ambitious a walk of art is damaging to the reputation of a young composer, be he ever so meritorious.—The question of novelty is the great *arcana* which puzzles and disturbs all sorts and conditions of managers, public, and critics:—it cannot, however, be too often raised or too searchingly discussed.

"*Jeanaita*," by M. Duprez, already produced in Brussels, as "*L'Abîme de la Maladetta*," has been given at the *Opéra National* in Paris. The singing of Mlle. Duprez in this opera is much commended; and it need surprise no one if this clever young vocalist be ere long found at the *Opéra Comique*, inheriting the success of Madame Cinti-Damoreau and Mlle. Lavoye.—The fate of all tenors who adventure at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris is already, we hear, beginning to threaten M. Roger,—namely, desertion, if not affront, in favour of a possible successor to his throne. This successor is to be M. Gueymard. We have never, it will be recollect, accepted M. Roger as fit for the vast stage and the passionate emotions of the *Académie*;—but our Parisian friends were of a totally different opinion. They change their idols quickly—and, it may be added, they break them cruelly—on the other side of the Channel.

The news from Berlin is, that the King of Prussia has just created an appointment of Director of Court Church Music, and has bestowed this on Herr Emil Naumann, the rising young composer already mentioned more than once in the *Athenæum*.—Our Prussian contemporaries announce, too, the death of Herr von Winterfeld, whose works upon church music are well known to most *dilettanti* who occupy themselves with the literature of the art.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H. R. C. S.—M. A. B.—received.

YOUR CONSTANT READER, A PUBLISHER.—This letter comes before us too late for notice this week. We may have a word to say on it next week.

#### THE GRANT TESTIMONIAL FUND.—

At a Meeting of the Friends and Pupils of Dr. GRANT, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. &c. at the Museum of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in University College, London, held at the residence of Dr. Marshall Hall, June 3rd, 1851.

Dr. MARSHALL HALL in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved,—

1st. That a Committee be formed, to raise a fund, with the object of presenting to Professor Grant a Testimonial of the high esteem in which his long-continued, unwearied, and original scientific labours are held by men of science in general, and his pupils in particular.

2nd. That the following gentlemen do form the Committee, with power to act for their number.

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